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to Minimize Testin John Skelton Williams Beestional Com

agriculture," Mr. Wil- Law May Not Fit Case

reed its abolishment in vain. Mr. insisted that he admit his share esponsibility for the scheme, but afused to do so on the ground he had not foreseen its injurious

"The most conspicuous example of from other sections."

the way this progressive interest Letters Point Out Abus works," he said, "is in the case of a During the course of borrowing increased, the rate ran bit to 874 per cent. The bank was ced to choose between letting its homers face ruin or paying rates lich meant suicide for itself. This on the was charged a rate six times as has it was charging its customers, a time when an eastern bank was trawing from a reserve bank an acount seven or eight times its capitor speculative purposes at 6 per interest."

t driven out of business when he orced to pay 200 per cent per was forced to pay 200 per cent per annum interest or a two months' loan made by a national bank. To make this loan, he said, the member bank had borrowed \$1,000,000 at 6 per cent from the New York Reserve Bank. Mr. Mills objected to the evidence on the ground that it was hearray, but Mr. Williams stood by his guns and insisted that he had the information from authority which could not be questioned.

These two instances he quoted as

ing member bank.

The second definite reform for which Mr. Williams said he had made a continuous but vain fight was the ensetment of logislation limiting the amounts which might be loaned by a bank to its own active officials, or to speculative ventures in which those officials might be interested. Few of the federal reserve banks, he said, make any attempt to ascertain what is done with large sums loaned to member banks—whether they are to be used in legitimate enterprises or used for speculative purposes. The greatest borrowing for speculation is done by banks in New York, at the expense of southern and western reserve banks. He said there was one case where a New York bank had loaned to one official in 1920 an amount greater than its total loans to member banks in its district.

To remedy this condition he formally urged upon Congress the enactment of legislation, and also advised the Federal Reserve Board to require the 12 central banks to ascertain the character of the institutions to which they were lending hundreds of millions. If it was found that the credit was being used for speculative purposes, further credit should be refused according to this plan.

Mr. Mills challenged the right of the banks to refuse credit which was

central banks to ascertain the character of the institutions to which they were lending hundreds of millions. It was found that the credit was being used for spaculative purposes, further credit should be refused according to his plan.

Mr. Mills challenged the right of the banks to refuse credit which was perfectly legal on such grounds, to which Mr. Williams retorted that "a law may be rotten even though legal."

In an endeavor to pin the discussion down to the subject of agricultural credits, which is the especial business of the commission, he was asked by Hatton Summers (D.), Representative from Texas, whether the policy of defaction adopted by the board had hit the farmer especially.

Mr. Summers: "When the markets of the world were unprepared to absorb commodities, were the farmers not forced to sell by refusal of credits, thus bringing about a lowering of prices? Was this policy followed by the pol

scuring copies of letters sent out to number banks by the board at the me when the farmers were asking A curiou, anomoly is time when the farmers were asking A curious anomoly is said to have for increased credit. These will en-

furnish the evidence."

Another danger of agricultural and live-stock interests which he pointed out was the drawing of money from other districts to New York through rediscounts, because of the high interest rates charged there. "Banks and corporations in other parts of the country should not send money to New York for interest considerations." he warned. "Such deals may be camouflaged under the name of legitimate business, but often the money is used for speculative purposes. The high interest rates in New York exist for the express purpose of enticing money from other sections."

bile progressive interest and the case of a sank in Alabama, which are 120, when its farmer feed credit in Isrger sums to cave them from ruin, did per cent. The bank was a provided for itself. This hand for a state of the carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem that a state of the carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem that carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem that carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem that carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem to the carried for some time prior to Mr. and as statem to the propose of the carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem to the carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem to the carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem to the carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem to the carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem to the carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem to the carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem to the carried for standard for itself. This hand of a statem to the carried for standard for itself. This hand of the board while for itself there are the was a statem to the carried for standard for itself. This hand of the board while for itself the standard for the standard for itself the standard for itself

SOME DIFFICULTIES IRISH LEADERS FACE

Extremists Said to Oppose Decontrol of Railways by Britain If Only Peace Negotiations Can Be Thereby Wrecked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)-Despite disturbing reports of possible Ireland as a result of the decontrol of the railways on the 15th of this the police is bringing with it an everincreasing assurance that the ulti-

railway men have settled down to the new conditions. By far the wisest plan, it is considered in official cir-cles, is at all costs to continue the astrous.

Striving for Agreement Every effort of the Moderate elements of both the Sinn Fein and the Orangemen is being devoted to finding

Mr. Williams: "I think it highly desirable for the commission to throw some needed light on this question by day will come year should be attended to the straight of the leaders of the light of the some needed light on this question by

for increased credit. These will emighten you as to pressure exerted on the farmer at the time he needed interests, and to a lesser industrial interests, had been by the policies adopted by the Reserve Board, Mr. Williams that excessive collected that even a pawnbroker of functions of the commission demanded that of business by having to functive that even a pawnbroker of the commission demanded that of a functive that even a pawnbroker of the commission demanded that of a functive that even a pawnbroker of the commission demanded that of a functive that even a pawnbroker of the commission demanded that of a functive that even a pawnbroker of the commission demanded that of a functive that even a pawnbroker of the commission demanded that of a functive the same time due account must be taken of the strong undercurrent of Extremist agitation (not alone confined to the South) that is doing all in greater that even a pawnbroker of the commission demanded that of a functive that even a pawnbroker of the commission demanded that of a functive that even a pawnbroker of the commission demanded that of a functive the same time due account must be taken of the strong undercurrent of Extremist agitation (not alone confined to the South) that is doing all in the target of the commission demanded that of a functive the same time due account must be taken of the strong undercurrent of Extremist agitation (not alone confined to the South) that is doing all in the target of the contended that of the same time due account must be taken of the same time due account must be taken of the same time due account must be taken of the strong undercurrent of Extremist agitation (not alone confined to the South) that is doing all in the Luther and the only way was that of right. These ball of the contended that the confined to the same time of the south that was trule of keeping out of politics, Mr. Emery added.

A new tangle was added

rate of interest which Federal banks could charge banks for a said that all his proposals point, made when he was a of the board, had been nost glaring instances of expressive interest plan, which bank pay higher interest rates counts as its total of borrow-mased, Mr. Williams said. He that he had, with other mem
rate of interest which Federal was required. The Federal Reserve Board can give you these cases and others. It decline to give the cases or to name to give the cases or to name the reserve bank involved."

"How can we find out these details?" asked Mr. Mills.

"I will tell you exactly where you can get the information. If the board refuses to give it to you, then I will at once bring the Ulster Party face to face with industrial troubles in the North which the employers desire to avoid at all costs. To put it concisely, the South still stands for imperial separation and Irish unity, while the North is just as deterty, while the North is just as deter-mined to have imperial unity and Irish partition, and the extreme ele-ments of both parties are ready to go to any extremes to obtain their ends—these are the tails that are wag-

ging the respective dogs.

Meanwhile there is little doubt that good and substantial progress is being made quietly but surely, and when railway decontrol has become when railway decontrol has become an accomplished fact it will be then seen that the responsible leaders of both parties have made considerable progress toward permanent peace in Ireland,

NEWS SUMMARY

Anything that is to be done toward relieving the shortage of food in Russia must be done quickly, according to well-informed observers. The formation of a famine relief committee is welcomed in Moscow. The drought is only one of the factors contributing to the situation, the Soviets' war on capitalism, the consequent stagnation of industry and commerce, and the unwillingness of the peasant to produce in excess of his own fequirement being taken as primary causes of the existing famine. The stoppage of exports, a usual specific in such national emergencies, is not possible, since Russia has no export trade to stop. A tremendous movement of dis-

A conference of financial experts is spected to meet in Paris next week mate outcome of the present negotiations will show such a decided advance toward a permanent settlement that a return to the former acts of vicience cannot be made.

Any reply from Eamonn de Valera, even though such a reply is ready, will in all probability be postponed until decontrol has taken place and the sidered, as well as apportionment of railway men have estiled down to the of military occupation shall be con-sidered, as well as apportionment of Germany's payments, under this head, to the allied nations involved. p. 2

garded as serious, and the position of two parts. the Allies rendered embarrassing. The Paris conference may be divided into two parts, inasmuch as Mr. Lloyd George will not remain in the French capital during the whole of the proceedings.

A return to the program of violence in Ireland is considered impossible, in view of the progress made in the negotiations toward a permanent set-tlement. Notwithstanding this, disturbing reports of possible Labor troubles in Ireland in the near future come to pass, are to be regarded as the outcome of Extremist propaganda both in the North and South, conceived to stir up industrial disputes and so preclude a political settlement. Any reply from Eamonn de Valera will probably be postponed until decontrol has taken place. p. 1

The Licensing Bill has gone to the House of Lords, with a few altera-tions which were made during the

John G. Emery. Commander of the American Legion, discussing charges of lawlessness, particularly in the suppression of free speech, made against the Legion, deplored such acts and

its merits.

Specific charges against the adminstration of the Federal Reserve banking system were made yesterday bethat in the last analysis the Federal Reserve Board must shoulder a great part of the responsibility for the ent economic depression in the United States. He defied those who have been making attempts to minimize his criticisms.

Commissioner Blair of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue issued orders vesterday to start imnediate investigation of charges corruption, whereby employees of the ureau are alleged to have helped to defraud the government of millions of dollars by conspiring with corporations to evade tax payments.

The Ways and Means Committee ha decided that the total revenue to be

NEW CONUNDRUM CONFRONTS ALLIES

Owing to Length of Time It Is GERMAN LANGUAGE Said That Troops Will Take in Reaching Upper Silesia They Might Arrive Too Late

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A further difficulty has arisen in con-Despite disturbing reports of possible labor troubles in the near future in labor troubles in the near future in line Russia has no export trade to since Russia has no export trade to stop. A tremendous movement of distop, a treased peasantry has begun toward the dispatch of troops to Upper Silmonth, the continued maintenance of the continued maintenance of the police is bringing with it an evertise made to bring relief.

Lional emergancies, is not possible, further difficulty has arisen in considerable to stop. A tremendous movement of distortion of the decision to postpone the dispatch of troops to Upper Silmonth, the continued maintenance of the decision has been organize whatever efforts may be made to bring relief. is being said that this decision is equivalent to rendering the dispatch should it be determined upon, practically useless. When the matter in abeyance last week, it was get in abeyance last week, it was generally accepted that three days would suffice for the transport of troops and therefore the delay was not really important. But today it is announced in some quarters that at least 12 days will be required, and another estimate, which is probably correct, puts the period at two or three weeks.

The dispatching of allied troops to pper Silesia, contingent upon the dispresent truce, for to allow the improving relations between the North and South to be placed in jeopardy by the introduction of a railway dispute would be nothing short of disthe conference may be divided into

The labyrinth of complications is by no means traversed. Either the Foreign Languages Barred troops are without utility, or the solution must be held back until they have had time to reach their destination On the other hand, of course, if what is understood to be the British thesis prevails, the solution will be sufficiently in Germany's favor to make precautions against a German insurrection unnecessary.

It is felt that the problem is far

it would not be altogether surprising were it to be proposed at the last minute that calmer preliminary con-sideration should be given to the sit-uation. The diplomatic disputes have resulted in entanglements,

Germans Want a Just Decision Special to The Christian Science Monito from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday) -Bremen exchange yesterday. The apeech an important one, being the last official utterance of the government before the decision of the Supreme Council on Silesia, was a virile, the Legion, deplored such acts and declared the organization as a whole was in no way responsible for them. Individuals and even posts had been word was through work to liberty, disciplined for lawlessness, he said.

nomic problems alone can save it. "Therefore," added Dr. Wirth, "let our thoughts be broad, liberal, business-like and reconciliatory." Let the Upper Silesian question be solved, as fore the Congressional Commission on the people have spoken, justly, so Agriculture in Washington by John that no new confiagration will arise which may lead Germany and the Skeiton Williams, former comptroller which may lead Germany and the of the currency. Mr. Williams said world to ruin. It would be the sabotage of a great democracy and of world ideals, if Wojoleck Korfanty's dictatorship and not justice should prevail, foreign press."

He was confident that Germany would receive fair play. The frustration of the Upper Silestan people's hope of a speedy release would be the greatest historical misfortune for Europe.

Nebraska Measure Forbidding Teaching of Foreign Tongue in the Grade Schools Meets Firm Clerical Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office LINCOLN, Nebraska—New tangles have been added to the contest between state law enforcement officials and those Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches who are determined to continue teaching the German language in their parochial schools in defiance of the state Legislature. Without giving the State a hearing, a district judge here issued an order

enjoining C. A. Davis, Attorney-General of Nebraska, and Gov. S. R. Mc-Kelvie from enforcing the new law, and continued the case until autumn for a hearing on its merits.

This procedure was most unusual, said Attorney-General Davis. It will result in permitting these schools to take more time than was originally dict is rendered. It is of course impossible that Mr. Lloyd George will quired period at 12 days and another, equally authoritative, at two or three point is given to the suggestion that weeks must elapse before a vergree of the course impossible that Mr. Lloyd George will into the Legislature sought to prevent weeks. The delay therefore is re-"when a single judicial officer sets himself up as a higher legislative body than that chosen by the people."

At the last session an alleged sur reptitious effort was made by the parochial school interests to repeal the Siman law, which had been in force two years and which prohibited the teaching of any subject in a foreign Drought Not the Only Factor Inguage in the grade schools. The fact that all sorts of ways had been evolved for disregarding the intent of the law but obeying its letter aroused strong protests, and the repeal bill was transformed into a new law that absolutely prohibits teaching of a foreign language at any time to children of a grade school age. En-

In his answer to the injunction petition, Mr. Davis says that the State has a right to use all constitutional means to remedy any situation that threatens the safety, peace, good order, well-being and social watere of the State; to limit the fields of foreign propaganda and to insure the percolation of the fundamental ideals of Americanization into communities where foreign-born people are dom-

His answer describes this as the existing situation: "For some time there has been an effort to foster and maintain foreign customs, languages and ideals in some communities and localities in this State, and to check the growing Americanization of such-communities and to render them immune from all influences except those presented by leaders employing a foreign tongue; that the method use of foreign languages in such comsubject to the sole influence of foreign language newspapers and foreign tongues; that the method of permanently establishing languages in such communities has been to educate the children in a foreign language before the child was thoroughly grounded in English; and that this insidious foreign propaganda has been extensively carried on under the guise of both education and religion, and by the

OF RUSSIA MUST BE TAKEN QUICKLY

LAW IS DELAYED River Transport Will Not Long Be Available, and a Very Large Exodus of Distressed Peasants Is Now in Full Swing

> Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)-In Russian circles by no means well disposed toward the Soviet form of government The Christian Science Monitor's representative finds no dis-position to doubt the seriousness of the economic condition of Russia, and there is an evident willingness to overlook differences of opinion on consti-tutional questions for the sake of coping with the present emergency. Time is precious, it is pointed out, and anything that is done of an emergency nature must be done quickly, for by October river transport will be no longer possible for the remainder of

The formation of a famine relief committee in Moscow is welcomed, especially as it contains persons of varying political opinions who are not identified with the Bolshevist régime. Such are Maxim Gorky, Mr. Kutler, ormerly Minister of Agriculture during the time of the second Duma in 1906, and Vladimir Korolenkowell, the well-known writer, who has been in-vited to assume the presidency of the

committee.

The formation of this committee is in line with the traditional practice always followed by the imperial administration before the revolution in times of great national emergency, and is the measure of the failure of Soviet minority rule by force.

The drought is only one of the fac-tors which have produced the present situation. Other more fundamental reasons are the policy of sequestra-tion of stocks pursued by Nicholas Lenine, and the industrial stagnation which has resulted from the war on capitalism. These two things have caused the Russian peasantry to give by the action of a number of the churches banishing English from their services. to draw upon, and the remedy which was applied during the famine of 1891,

namely, the stoppage of exports, is not possible.

There are now no exports from Russia to stop, though in 1913 to the United Kingdom alone goods to the value of no less than £40,000,000 were axported. Despite the exported of the statement of t exported. Despite the publication at various times by the Soviet authorities of figures relating to the material resources of Russia, no reliance is placed upon such statistics, which, it is pointed out, are impossible to obtain with any amount of reliability owing to the destruction of records and the chaos and disorganization which have prevailed since the Bolshevist coup. The position, however, is summarized in general terms.

The March on Moscow

At present, according to one authority intimately acquainted with the country, 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 eign tongue; that the method com-monly used has been to preserve the extent in famine in the Volga district use of foreign languages in such com-munities so that they might remain subject to the sole influence of foreign adequate measures being taken before October, 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 people may be involved next year. A peasantry has begun in three direcsia and the south, and toward the central provinces and Moscow.

These movements tend to disorganize whatever efforts may be made to relieve the situation, and the Soviet forces are being utilized to protect food in transit. In south Russia, it is estimated there is sufficient grain, in south Ukrainia, the southern portion of the Don district and in southwest Kuban, if distributed in time, to supply the whole of the Ukraine, the Don and north Kuban, besides Astrakhan and Tzaritzyn for the present and the immediate future, and also to make provision for next year's crops. In the Volga district, however, and in the central provinces there are no seeds available for next year,

The Permanent Remedy The permanent remedy for the

in increasing degree for the last three years, can only be found in a change of system in the government, it is held, but without waiting for such a change, which is not thought to be g far off, it is considered necessary even in anti-Bolshevist circles to put forth every effort to succor the Russian people, and The Christian Science Monitor is informed that steps will sia to investigate the possibility of has now been handed over to the famine committee.

Regarding help from abroad and particularly from Great Britain and the United States, the difficulty of diplomatic recognition can be reconciled, it is thought, with humanitarian necessities. It is urged that if the Soviet Government is prepared to hand over absolutely without reserve to the famine committee the organ-ization of relief and allow it, without interference, to organize its own transport, raise its own funds and organize its local branches, and finally to stop all military traffic connected

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Taken Quickly
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New Conundrum Confronts Allies.
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Fruit Strups and Cool Drinks

of own eafsty is assured. Reports of amanating from Russia to that effect, and before very long, it is firmly lieved among Russian exiles that choice Lenine will be forced to the use of those educated elements ong his countrymen who are now teching events from beyond the Rusha frontiers.

LICENSING BILL NOW PASSED BY COMMONS

REPORT OF PERUVIAN SPEECH UNFOUNDED

rial to The Christian Science Monitor WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

s State Department yesterday red a denial from Albert Douglas. of the special American mission ng the centennial celebration of the Peruvian Government, that statements attributed to him in any way violated the policy of this country to maintain an attitude of strict impartiality in the existing difficulties between Peru and Chile. His denial was in response to a cabled demand for a report on his utterances in a speech in Lima on July 28. He stated that the report is quite unfounded; that while he had warmly expressed American friendship for Peru, no partiality was shown.

ously with a resolution offered in the House sesterday by John Jacob ogers (D.), Representative from Mas-chusetts, calling on the State De-rement to advise the House if Mr. august had been correctly quoted by

Mr. Rogers' resolution pointed out at the alleged utterances seemed to appress the opinion of an official of overnment "as to the merits of one continued controversy be-two great republics, with both ich the United States is and de-to be on the friendlest of

FORD FREIGHT RATE REDUCTION HALTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia eight rate reductions on Henry's Toledo, Detroit & Ironton Rall-have been made too rapidly to by with the regulations of the state Commerce Commission. His state Commerce Commission. His cation to file a tariff reducing by ar cent the rate on stone from y. Michigan, to Detroit, for this n was denied by the commission. Ford put into effect a reduction may be of five cents a hundred on traffic and under the regulations ys must elapse before additional tions can be made in the same

COMMUNITY CENTERS PLANNED

from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS. South Dakotsarmer members of the South Dakotsarmer members of the South Dakotsarmer members of the South Dakotsagislature at the last session secured
a passage of a community center act,
sich now has gone into effect. This
w law authorises districts of not
as than 16 square miles to organize
public corporation for the construcand maintenance of community

VIRGINIA PRIMARY RETURNS rindicated the nomination of E.
Trinkle of Wythe, for Governor,
majority of 15,000 to 18,000 over
phonent, Harry St. George Tucker,
ack Bridge.

LACES GIVEN TO MUSEUM

FINANCIAL EXPERTS TO MEET IN PARIS

Conference of Allied Ministers Are to Meet at Same Time as Supreme Council to Settle Points Regarding Reparations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Next week, in addition to the meeting of the Supreme Council, there will be a conference of financial experts in Paris to settle the outstanding points regarding reparations. Louis Loucheur and possibly Paul Doumer, the Minister of Finance, will represent France; Sir Robert Horne, England, and Mr. Theunis, Belgium. It would be difficult to discriminate between the powers of the Supreme Council, especially in respect of the question of payments in kind. It is likely that the Supreme Council will be kept informed of the proceedings and will have the final word.

word.

The provisional program includes consideration of the cost of military consideration of the apportionment of German payments under this head to the various countries. British and American soldiers, but it will be compressed in future be eight hours a day, and of amaximum of eight hours a minimum of seven. In the copolitan area the hours remain fixed at nine. An attempt was to exclude Monmouthahire from provision for Welsh Sunday closbut the proposal was defeated, county being legally a part of land but inseparable from Wales the respects.

this county being legally a part of England but inseparable from Wales in other respects.

Sunday opening has been definitely made at five hours instead of a maximum of five, and the Sunday evening hours must be from 7 to 10 clock. The proposal to restore the position previously occupied by a bona fide travelar outside the three-mile limit was defeated, as were also the attempts to limit certain state control attempts to limit certain state control attempts to we years, and to extend the metropolitan licensing limits up to the area of the metropolitan police.

REPORT OF PERUVIAN

the convention is practically ready for signature, but it appears that the Allies are not completely satisfied with the arrangements proposed. There is a demand whether France is not obtaining special advantages. The French case is that no mystery has been made of the negotiations which were encouraged by England. If it is contended that the reception by France in one year of material for the devastated regions, in excess of the value of the French share of the annuity, constitutes priority for France, it is replied that such a delivery will not reduce the obligations of Germany toward the other Allies.

Germany would pay precisely what

Germany would pay precisely what she has undertaken to pay, and the Franco-German arrangement would be altogether outside the general engagement. There is a good deal to be said for both the French and the British view, but what is specially noteworthy is the description by the "Temps" of the effects of any British sition to the France-German

accord.

The French inhabitants of the north would be refused the rapid deliveries of which they have need, and Germany would be refused facilities for freeing herself more quickly of her obligations. When France consented to the system of payments in kind, she accepted competition with national industry in the interests of European peace.

If this path is closed to her, those who close it must take the responsibility of the financial or other conse-quences which follow. In spite of the Silesian crisis France has always the intention of placing her economic relations with Germany on a better basis, and if her immediate needs are thus denied a grave change of policy is almost inevitable.

INVESTIGATION PLANS VETOED BY MAYOR

CHICAGO, Illinois - Two orders passed by the City Council, one fixing the number of real estate and building experts at nine, and their pay at \$50 a day when working, and the other providing for investigation of city de partments by a commission of mem-bers of civic and official organizations, in regard to the alleged illegal pay-ment of \$2,000,000 in feps to five real estate experts, were vetoed here yesterday by Mayor William Hale

Thompson.

In explaining his action the Mayor said the first order raised a question as to whether the City Council can control appropriations after passage of the annual budget, and how far, if at all, the council may exercise control of the Board of Local Improvements, which employs the experts. To the second bill the Mayor phiested because several of the agenobjected because several of the agen-cies nominated for the investigation are hostile to him.

IAMAICA'S NEW LABOR PROBLEM

By special correspondent of The Christian

KINGSTON, Jamaica-The government has begun to take direct and decisive action to cope with the crisis in labor caused by the industrial slump in Cuba, where thousands of Jamaicans who went over during the sugar boom to work as cane cutters, are now stranded without work or money. There are said to be from 8000 to 10,000 in this plight.

money. There are said to be from south
to 10,000 in this plight.

The government here is now taking
the primary election in Virdicated the nomination of Ekle of Wythe, for Governor,
crity of 15,000 to 18,000 over
ant. Harry St. George Tucker,
Bridgs.

ES GIVEN TO MUSEUM
TORK, New York—Spanish
and works of art, valued at
are bequeathed to the Metro
discount of the men when they are back
in Jamaics.

There is already here more labor
sphine Vandewster Smith,
to Dr. F. Hopkinson Smith,
lied for probate yesterday.

The government here is now taking
steps to transport these men back to
to 10,000 in this plight.

The government here is now taking
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to

of Kingston by erecting huge reservoirs in the river valleys above the city; also the plan of continuing and completing the underground sewerage of the city; and the further extension of the railway in the parish of Clarendon.

of the railway in the parish of Clarendon.

The Mayor of Kingston has issued an appeal to employers of labor to register their needs so that the returning men from Cuba may know where to go to get work. Simultaneously with this the government has issued renewed warnings, to women especially, not to leave for Cuba, and has had quoted the facts given by the British. Consul at Santiago showing the peril in which such immigrants to Cuba now stand.

FORD WEEKLY CASE ARGUMENTS HEARD

Court Expected to Decide Today in Chicago in Suit of The Dearborn Independent for Injunction Against Police Force

Special to The Christian Science Mo from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois-Decision in the suit for injunction to end police in-terference with the street sales in this city of The Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's weekly, is expected from Judge Ira Ryner of the Circuit Court of Cook County here this morning. Arguments were heard yesterday.

That the court had no jurisdiction in the case, that the ordinance under which the action of the police was plaint was not sufficient, and that the plaintiff has a complete remedy at law in a sult for damages, were arguments advanced in defense of C. C. FitzMorris, superintendent of police, by James W. Breen, assistant corporation counsel, who was responsible for the orig-inal order against the sale of the

District Set Aside

The ordinance under which Superintendent FitzMorris claims to have acted, sets aside a district in the downtown business section of the city, us-ually known as the "Loop," where newspapers can be sold only at Hoensed stands on street corners. This ordinance provides that only daily papers published in this city may

be sold on these stands.

Even if this ordinance is valid, it was pointed out by D. L. Morrill, coun-sel for The Dearborn Independent, it police, for one of the arrests of their newsboys was made outside this district, opposite the Northwestern rail-road station, some five blocks from the western boundary of the "Loop." In addition to this, the ordinance even in the "Loop" is not enforced im-

partially, because any number of weekly Chicago papers, and out-of-town weeklies and monthlies are regularly sold on these stands without

But the attorneys for The Indepeninvalid. In the first place, because it attempts to delegate to the Chief of Police power to regulate what periodicals may be sold on these stands, which would give him a judicial func tion not within his proper duties.

Ordinance Attacked

terest in the various corner locations reaching as high as \$25,000 per corner.
In the third place it was declared to be invalid because discriminatory as between dailies, weeklies, biweeklies and monthlies, all of which may be Chicago publications and entitled to equal rights.

To answer the argument of Corporation Counsel Breen that the Independent had a complete remedy at law and was therefore not entitled to injunctive relief it was declared that the damages to The Independent were imossible of estimation and irreparable It was not possible, it was pointed out, to attempt to estimate the potential sale of the paper had it not been excluded from the down-town streets and the money it might have made on such sales.

SCHOOL FUND IS ESTIMATED Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky-The school allowance per capita in Kentucky for the next term has been fixed at \$6.10 based on an estimated income of \$4,to George Colvin, state superintendent of public instruction.

NEGRO SCHOOL SPELLING BEE Special to The Christian Science Monitor ATLANTA, Georgia - Roach Street School for Negroes won the Atlanta Journal trophy for having the best speller at the annual spelling bee for Negro school children held in Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE TRACED

Baron Korff Describes Progress in the Relationship Between Nations Changing From Enmity to Friendship

ial to The Christian Science Monitor WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts Anglo-Russian relationship, although starting in enmity, has followed a later course of fundamental friend-ship, despite the fact that the nations were at times at the point of war through diplomatic clashes, declared Baron Sergius A. Korff, former deputy Governor-General of Finland, speaking yesterday before the Institute of Politics at Williams College. This is contrasted with the consistently friendly relations with France, he said, but he attributed the Anglo-Russian differences to Turkey and the situations arising out of the Balkans and Asia Minor. Clash, he pointed out, was averted when Edward VII realized "with statesmanlike vision" realised "with statesmanlike vision"

Turkey against Russia, the British The course also deals with legislapeople took exception to this stand and Gladstone went into power. Mr. Gladstone's policy, he asserted, was marked by two things; "he hated TurVork State, literacy qualification for key and appreciated the role Russia voting, the eight-hour day and mini-played in liberating the Balkan Slavs, mum wage for women in industry, and and he never was convinced of the kindred topics. existence of a Russian menace in

"The feeling of mutual distrust," the peaker continued after tracing the listory of clashes and contact between England and Russia in Bulgaria, Afchanistan and Persia, "and hostility developed strong roots which spread deep into the psychology of the two nations and it took a very long time and quite unusual circumstances to eradicate the enmity between the two nations. Germany, with her mechanical conception of international relations, was even strongly counting on this when she was diligently preparing for the world war. She was hoping that the former enmity between England and Russia would help to detach Russia from the entente and bring her over to the side of the Teutonic

"The Russo-Japanese war, in which Japanese, put another serious strain upon the relations between the two nations, and the famous Dogger Bank lost his head, and bombarded a fleet of British trawlers in the North Sea under the apprehension that they were Japanese torpedo boats, might have embroiled the two nations except for the earnest interposition of France, which resulted in conding the matter. which resulted in sending the matter to arbitration. After that there was little renewal of anti-Russian feeling in England. Edward VII had come to the throne, and his statesmanlike vision saw Germany as the threaten-

The Triple Entente and Great Britain's entrance into the war in the the Bureau of Census. United States emergency were the natural results of a Department of Commerce, the Indian changing policy toward Russia, and an population of the State of Washing-awakening to a realization that Ger-In the second place, the ordinance Baron declared. Over Persia, and tween 1910 and 1920. The bureau figwas said to be invalid because it was through the tactless ministrations of ures show that there are 22,724 fewer an attempt to utilize public streets Morgan Shuster as moderator between red men in the United States than for private purposes, the owners of Russia and England, friendship was the stands having a proprietary in-slightly threatened but not seriously.

cret diplomacy, a deterrent to under-standing, "could have been changed and I contend they ought to have been changed by one possible means, by public discussion of the foreign policy. It would have helped Russia immensely in forcing upon her govern ment constitutional reforms much needed at that moment. Neither the British nor the French Government realize sufficiently that they were backing autocracy and not the Russian nation. On the part of France there might possibly be found some psychological reason for such a policy explained by her great anxiety by the very real German danger even then personally I have my doubts. In the case of England o possible excuse exists for this fatal mistake; it seems so much more strange because at the head of the British Government there stood a liberal statesman of avowed liberal principles and ideals.

Change in Attitude

000,000 from taxation. There are approximately 650,000 children in the public schools of the State according gotten the former enmity against England. When the war began in the summer of 1914 the enthusiasm of the Russians was tremendous when they heard that England would participate. They felt a peculiar assurance for that reason the war would be

"In looking back upon the history of the Balkan Slave," said Stephen Panaretoff, former Bulgarian Minister

of Kossovo Polls, instead of mark-the defeat of the cross by the ent, might have marked a victory would have secured the pro-d free development of all the e of the peninsula."

WOMEN VOTERS PLAN SCHOOL OF POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That women voters want information on a wide range of subjects is evident from the topics listed in a new correspondence course in education for citizenship which is being put out by the New York State League of Women Voters. First of all, they want to know how to use their vote to the best advantage of their country. They want to understand the structure of town, incorporated village, city, county, state and national government; who can

subjects.

They want to know just what American citizenship means; when a woman is an American citizen, when not, and that Germany, not Russia, was a how she becomes one: what the Con-threatening enemy. threatening enemy.

Mr. Gladstone's "moderating influence," must not be minimized, Baron korff declared, pointing out that while the Disraeli Government stood with English.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN ZOO IS ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor n its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California-Organized effort to prevent cruelty to the anithe Balbon Park 200, and punishment of persons who inflict pain on the bears and lions in the zoological gardens has been advocated by Dr. H. M. Wegeforth, head of the ocal zoological society that conducts

the exhibits in the park.

Instances of crueity were recently reported at the city hall by the doctor. Rocks and boulders have been dropped on the bears in their pits jured. Rocks thrown at the lions injured one beast so seriously that it could hardly stand on its feet, according to Dr. Wegeforth's report. The kangaroos have all been lost, due in great part to the inhuman treatment ccorded them by visitors, he said.

Jail terms for those caught injuring the helpless animals will be demand by the zoological society, and plans-for establishing a zoological garden, which would make attacks on the animals impossible, also are being carefully considered.

FEWER INDIANS BY **NEW CENSUS SYSTEM**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SPOKANE, Washington-According o a preliminary statement issued by nany was the enemy, not Russia, the cent, during the 10-year period be-"These feelings," said the speaker, a change in the system of enumers entering a stern condemnation of se- tion. In 1910 all whites with even a slight strain of Indian blood classed with the Indians, while in 1920 the enumerators were instructed to be

less particular in the matter The new census report will show Kenyon of Iowa, giving the President the populations of Washington and Idaho as follows: Washington—Whites, tion bills, is urged by the Merchants 1,319,777; Nègroes, 6883; Indians, 9060; Association in a letter to the Senator, Chinese, 2363; Japanese, 17,888; all others, 1150; total, 1,141,990. Idaho— Whites, 425,668; Negroes, 920; Indians, 3098; Chinese, 585; Japanese, 1569; all others, 26; total, 431,866.

CASH BONUS VOTED BY MISSOURIANS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri-Approval of a cash bonus for Missouri soldiers in the world war, submission to a general vote of a proposal for a constitutional convention, and the use of auto-mobile license fees to pay interest on \$60,000,000 in road improvement bonds are indicated by incomplete unofficial returns from Tuesday's special

Kansas City and St. Louis gave majorities on all the proposals except the women's office-holding amendment, which was behind in this city by slightly less than 800 votes, Kansas City giving it a majority of

ITALIAN GENERAL IN WEST Special to The Christian Science Monitor SAN DIEGO, California—Gen. Pietro Badoglio, formerly chief-of-staff of the Italian Army, and Col. Domenico Sigilini, his aid, who are in the United States on a visit of courtesy, will come to San Diego during a tour of Pacific coast military posts, according to word recently received here.

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO. MARKETS Cor. Palmouth and Mass, Ave. SPECIAL Legs Spring Lamb, 35¢ ib. Arlington Brollers, 52¢ ib. Native Cantaloupes OTHER STORES

ADVOCATES OF DYE **EMBARGO TESTIFY**

American Gold Declared to Have Built Up the German Industry -Senator Moses Confident of Embargo's Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General opposition to the action of the House in eliminating from the he House in eliminating from the fordney tariff bill the three year emargo on the importations of dyes was olded at yesterday's hearings on that chedule before the Senate Finance

Stoutly arguing for the replacement of the dye embargo provision, Daniel F. Walters, president of the Germantown Dye Works of Philadelphis, made the somewhat startling statement that American gold built up the gigantic German industry in dyes. "Unless Congress grants a so-called embargo or something akin to it that will tend to give protection and encourage-ment," he warned the committee, "the American dye industry of more than \$300,000,000 will have to be scrapped."

American Dyes Superior

Mr. Walters, who has been in the dye business for 40 years, traced the history of its development in this country and stated that this country is today independent of any nation for its dyes. Tracing the early diffor its dyes. Fracing the early dif-ficulties of the American dyer, he said "we paid our friends in Germany very handsome prices for colors that would not stand."

"We went on and on, and developed and developed, but you must not lose sight of the fact that our American dyes from '76 up have paid Germany high prices, and we built the industry up in Germany by our good American

side costs of dyeing, saying that they were insignificant as compared to the high costs of labor. He concluded his costs of labor. He then told the committee the intestimony by saying that he has pur-chased more than \$1,500,000 worth of American dyes and has found them far superior to those he purchased from

Duties Declared Sufficient

The Finance Committee intends to ontinue its hearings on the dye embargo today, before determining whether the embargo shall be reinserted in the new bill as it is to be reported to the Senate. Among others testifying before the committee in favor of an embargo that would tend to build up the American dye industry were Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, of the Chemical Warfare Service and Joseph A. Choste of New York, representing the American Dye Institute.

George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, who is leading the fight in the Senate against a dye em-bargo, expressed confidence yesterday pargo, expressed confidence yesterday that his resolution prohibiting the embargo would be incorporated in the tariff bill. In lieu of an embargo, it imposes prohibitive duties which he maintains are wholly sufficient to protect the American industry from German and European invasion.

HAWAII JAPANESE INDICTED HONOLULU, Hawaii - Twenty-one Japanese, many of them prominent have been indicted on charges of crimnal conspiracy in connection violence incident to the strike of sugar plantation workers last year. Six of the indicted men surrendered; six others were arrested at Hilo, Island of Hawaii. Three are known to have escaped to Japan.

PRESIDENT'S VETO POWER Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Adoption of the federal constitutional amend ment proposed by Senator William S



Every Shampoo has enthusiastle users. They say:—
"Your shampoo is wenderful." "A most delightful bampoo." "Now, my family of our splendid shampoo."

ation that by reason of the presentations upon the President's veto wer many wasteful projects, which ould not be adopted on their merits, re given effect as riders to appropriation bills under conditions which prevent Congress from becoming informed of their purport; whereby the is committed to excessive outtion is committed to excessive out-ors which are often profligate and defensible.

LIGHT REGULATIONS BOSTON, Massachusetts—The De-partment of Motor Vehicles announced yesterday that acctylene headlights equipped with six-luch mirrors and "five-eighths" hood burners and plain glass fronts are temporarily approved glass fronts are temporarily approved as devices designated to prevent glaring rays for use on motor vehicles, pending further study of the problem of doing away with the glare caused by this type of headlight.

GRAIN PAYS FARMERS' DEBTS Special to The Christian Science Monit from its Western News Office

g. in by the farmers of Nebraska is casing up the business situation. Farmers are selling their grain as fast as they get it threshed and are paying their debts. Farm labor is cheaper than a year ago, and there is some improvement in prices of agricultural

Broadway at Ninth

New Fall Fabrics

NEW YORK

Our entire present stock of Upholsteries 13 to 33 1-3 per cent, less than last Spring.

People who are buying fine furniture for their homes from the great August Sale will be glad to know that they need not wait until September to buy the appropriate curtains, draperies, and upholsteries to harmonize with it.

Large advance shipments of our fall line of beautiful fabrics to soften and enrich the lines of every room of the home, are here already.

More are coming in daily.

Already we have the most complete line that we have seen anywhere in New York.

Prices are stabilized

There will be no further drop in prices. Prices for fall and winter are known and fixed. We have consulted the manufacturers and they are reasonably sure.

We have gone over our entire stock and have rescaled prices on our present stocks to the range of price we know will be followed by the new fall goods -15 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. lower than the normal prices of house. draperies last spring.

Lovely new things

Visitors to New York for the Furniture Sale or for any other purpose, will find a visit to the house draperies section of the store full of suggestion and profit, for it is a veritable mine of delightful things-from every conceivable kind of window-curtain, plain domestic scrim, to French hand-made lace and embroidery, draperies of every shade and weave, from gorgeous cretonnes to damask and the new sunfast fabric. Shiki rep, upholstery cloths of velvet, tapestry and needlepoint—to cedar chests, overstuffed furniture for upholstering, screens, por-tieres, tablecovers and runners, all the way down to sofa cushions.

Fourth Gallery, New Building.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Dur city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world,

"Umslopogaas"

Sir Rider Haggard has revealed to be world that that vallant waror and strategist "Umslopogaas" is
at a more creature of imagination.

was a Bwazi chieftain of high and
ble lineage, who had been a warrior
fore he took service under the
fittish fiag. Years after Sir Rider
at emstrined the chief in fiction, the
ct was mentioned to him, and
mslopogaas expressed his delight
at Lundanda (Sir Rider Haggard)
d written a book to show that once
ere was a Zulu people with mighty
mgs. But who was "She" and where
d "She" come from? Years ago it
as suggested that Sir Rider got his
apiration from Moore's "Epicurean";
denied the allegation, but he never
id her real origin. It is better sothe" was spun of the web of mystery.

A New Profit for Landlords

are landlords in Toronto, we partments. Newspapers report that ne house hunter asked a landlord if ne \$2 would be deducted from his ret rent in case he decided to take

apartment.
No." said the landlord, "I charge to look at the place. It has nothing to with the rent."
If this precedent for landlords ening the exhibition or side-show these is generally followed, it is to see what will happen. In so thousing shortage no apartment will be couted. The landlord at the door to collect a steady

An Island Queen Dethroned

ore than a century the in of St. Kilda, that "lone outhabitants of St. Kilda, that "ione outpost of the storm-swept Hebrides," have followed the custom of electing their own queen. George IV, William IV, Queen Victoria, Edward VII, and George V came to the throne and were growned in London in turn, but the St. Kildans did not heed what was happening on the adjacent island of Great Britain. But even their independence had at last to bow to outward influence. It showed itself in the acceptance of sine roofs for their midduts, and now comes the news which and now comes the news which id seem to show a Boishevist teny in St. Kilda, for the islanders deposed their queen. Queen Marhas been helped down the steps of the steps o

Book-Chauffeurs

The traveling bookshop in America and the traveling lending library in parts of Great Britain are signs of

Japanese have taken to growing them especially for their foreign trade.

Japan has given the weatern world be the opening of its doors by Bryn Mawr College to more than 70 factory girls, who, one may be sure, were not the only ones of their class eager to learn.

To provide pabulum to hungry people of even sverage ability should be a satisfying occupation enough, but if the bouk-chauffeur needs a special stimulus he might remember such an instance as that of Kol'tzov, the Russian cattle-herd who, while his education was confined to a year and four months at the local preparatory school, was "putting sogether" songs of his own. Then "fate brought to him," says Medame Jurintsov, "a ray of light in the person of a nice and intelligent man, Kashkin," the first and only bookseller in Voronej, Kol'tzov's native town. This idealistic bookseller supplied Kol'tzov free with the best Russian literature of the time and was besides his guide and critte. If only the book-chauffeurs are "nice and intelligent" enough!

Monkey Tall.

Monkey Talk

Dr. G. Hale Carpenter has spent several years un Victoria Nyanja (he finishs that this is the correct spelling), investigating the life of a fly. But the intervals of this serious business were occupied with lighter studies. Among them being the language of the long-tailed monkeys of the neighborhood. Dr. Carpenter distinguished 12 distinct calls one which he calls a "beby" noise was used by the parents for anothing the young and Dr. Carpenter distinguished 15 distinct calls one which he calls a "beby" noise was used by the parents for anothing the young and Dr. Carpenter distinguished the property of the parents of of

Einstein's Plate-Layer

Einstein's Plate-Layer

To illustrate the law of relativity propounded by Professor Einstein, Lord Haldane takes a homely description used by the professor, slightly adapting its language to suit British habits of expression. A man traveling in a train going at 50 miles an hour opens the window and drops a ginger-beer bottle out onto the line. He observes that the bottle falls in what for him is a straight line perpendicularly to the ground, or in nearly a perfectly straight line. To an indignant plate-layer who has just escaped it, who happened to be standing at the side of the permanent way, the bottle appears not to have been dropped in a straight line at all, but to have flown by him in a parabolic curve.

to have flown by him in a parabolic curve.

The reason of the difference, Lord Haldane explains, is that the plate-layer "applied different coordinates of reference, interpreting himself as at rest on the embankment, while according to the system of reference of the passenger in the train, he and the train looked at rest and the embankment in motion." In plain language, the personal equation is what counted, and probably the indignant plate-layer brought another factor into motion, gratitude that the focus of the parabolic curve was outside his radius, though probably he would have put it in slightly different language, too.

LILIES

scially for The Christian Science Monit I stood gazing over a field of Regal lilles on Cape Cod. There were thousands of them, wonderful, great flowers, their white challees flushed with pink on the reverse side, and tinted a clear canary yellow in the throats. "Regal they are," I murmured, "in fact as in name. Not even Lillium auratum, the golden-banded lily of Japan, can surpass them in majesty and gorgeous beauty."

Eager to share my pleasure, I turned to a stockily built gentleman with a short, pointed beard, obviously an Englishman by birth, who stood by my

"Have you ever seen them before?" I inquired, somewhat artlessly per-

He looked at me a moment, rather quizzically as I thought, before he replied. Then he said: "I have seen m covering acres of plateaus in western China, on the bor-derland of Tibet." He paused for a moment, and then continued: "In fact, it was there that I discovered the

My acquaintance shrugged his shoulders and smiled. "It seems," he remarked, "that you know something about the lily's history."

"And who does not," I answered; "who knows anything about the Arnold Arboretum and its far-famed plant hunter? If I am right though

plant hunter? If I am right, though there were several adventures in connection with the discovery of the

Regal lily."
"Several adventures—yes—," the slow reply, "and also several mis-adventures." Then after a pause, "Yet these flowers are worth all it cost me to obtain the bulbs. I am in "The Seven Poor Travellers." You her, and every detail was, I knew, take a look at the Cathedral, with its being stored up to delight not only especially pleased to find that they specially pleased to markly here in fourish just as luxuriantly here in they do in the mountain fastnesses of China."

Few men know lilies as Mr. Wilson knows them. He has searched for them through woodland swamps in many remote parts of China and the Tibetan hinterland, and from the extreme south of Japan to the lonely shores of Okaratsk Sea.

It is interesting to note that the Auratum Illy, like the Regal Illy, was introduced to America by way of New England. The first flowers were seen in the garden of Francis Parkman, the historian, in Jamaica Plain. This was in 1862, and curiously enough, English flower lovers had their first view of this splendid lily the same year. Now thousands of bulbs are sent to both countries each season, and the Japanese have taken to growing them

especially for their foreign trade.

Japan has given the western world

utmost freedom in the little garden so by way of Bromley to London. of an English cottager, while the head Dickens is with you to the last, for

A MOTOR TOUR IN DICKENS' LAND

Enthusiastic Dickensians have gone on foot through Dickens' land, pent a week in doing it. More hurried travelers have dashed down to Ro ester by train and back again in the

ester by train and back again in the evening, convinced that the scenes of "Cloistecham," as Dickens called it, are indelibly fixed on their memory. A more leisurely, more comfertable way of visiting the Kentish scenes made famous by the novelist's pen is provided by the omnibus company which has begun to run motor-coach tours through the heart of Dickens' land. You pass over Westminster Bridge, taking a swift giance to the site of the blacking factory where the boy Dickens labored, and pass along the Old Kent Road, which Chancer and his fellow pilgrims followed on their way to Canterbury. The Folkestone Road is taken at Lewisham, and with Shooter's Hill (and memories of Jerry Councher and the Dover coach) on your left, you get a glimpse through the trees of the banqueting hall of the Palace built by Edward IV in 1474. Swaniey, a great center for Kentish fruit, is soon reached, Farningham with its weather-boarded mill is passed, and the ascent of the main ridge of the North Downs is made. passed, and the ascent of the main ridge of the North Downs is made, until, at a height of 700 feet, you get a glorious view of the weald of Kent and the tumbled ridges of the Downs stretching far as the eye can see. The Pilgrim's Way, utterly deserted, is crossed, and so past picturesque West Malling, where some authorities place Dingley Dell, and the coach makes its first halt at Maidstone, the county

town of Kent.
The way, then, lies up Blue Bell Hill, and you may imagine you are meeting or later, undertake the enormous and Neville: Landless on his way from "Cloisterham" on the morning after town. Edwin Drood's disappearance. The stopping place at Rochester is the Bull, where the welcome is as hearty as that given to Mr. Pickwick and his mains exactly as it was in Dickens' day, and you may almost fancy you can see the quarrel between the imperturbable Jingle and the redoubtable



sian to the core.

"moon-faced" clock, to see Jasper's station to set off on her great adven-Gatehouse, Miss Twinkston's Academy (now an excellent museum of antiqui-Concetta is a delightful companion.

pedestal of a sundial. Then the Gravesend Road is taken, "the road by Gadshill" where Falstaff and his Dickens lived for 16 years, and the coach rolls over the underground tunnel connecting his two gardens, in and, on being asked how she came

you an opportunity of inspecting the famous house and its surroundings, the pretty village of Shorne, one of favorite walks, and soon Dickens' covery of the stone inscribed-

S. M. ARK.

Crossing the Pilgrim's Way again at Wrotham (pronounced Rootam) you pass through Sevenoaks, over the rampart of the North Downs again, and gardener on some great estate near as the coach is about to roll over by may not be able to coax half as Blackfriars Bridge you see the sign of

lived there. Nothing is left of the house nor of the mulberry tree, since the Rev. Mr. Gastrell knocked down the one and cut down the other, but the garden is there, and the work of planting it out as it was in Shakeplanting it out as it was in Shake-speare's time has gone on famously. The King and Queen have sent some roses of Elizabethan type—there are hundreds of allusions to roses in the plays—and four of these old-fashioned trees have been planted in the "knot-ted" garden (i. e. the formal garden), which with its interlaced patterns was a favorite sixteenth-century design. Mr. Lew hopes to have 200,000 plants in the Shakespeare plot next year.

CONCETTA COMES TO TOWN

I have recently had a refreshing experience, a visit from Concetta, who came to the city for the first time after 45 years spent in a tiny. of cleaning, cooking, sewing, washing, fields, and all the other activities which fill the days of an industrious easant mother.

Concetta had for some time seen her her seven children in that tiny farmhouse, she has now seen two of her daughters happily married, and the remainder safely brought to the "handy" period. Therefore, since one of her girls was settled in a suburb of the city, more than three hours' journey from her native village, it was natural that Concetta should, sooner

city to see some of the sights, a place close beside her suburban tram terminus being appointed for the ing: and it was with real pleasure that I saw her broad, comfortable figure, and kindly sensible face lit up with the excitement of anticipated joys.

A casual eye would have noted only respectable country woman dressed in her Sunday clothes; but I, who knew all the secret endeavors and contrivances which found fulfillment n Concetta's tollet, could detect far more than this. I knew the assem-blies of the family and neighbors which had gathered to superintend the fitting of that sober, dark gray dress, the material for which had been purchased with her own bean-picking earned by long days in the I knew that the black sciarpa money, fields. head had been obtained from Nanni, the peddler, on a "deposit" of 10 lire, to be followed by 20 Rochester Casile

Dr. Slammer. On the first floor is the ballroom with the "elevated den" where the musicians sat; and on the second floor is the bedroom where Mr. Pickwick slept. The Bull is Dickenian to the core.

made bread, and flask of oil, and the motor coach waits while you bunch of asparagus, and all the other take a glimpse at the town hall, where gifts, had been finally packed by her Pip was apprenticed to Joe Gargery, family, if not by the whole village, and pass along High Street, under the into the third-class carriage at the tiny

a "rogue" or a "proctor" you may out the great world for the first time. Drood associations, and pass on to the clastle, "fine place—glorious pile—frowning walls—tottering arches—by the marvel of the elevator which dark moats—crumbling staircases," carried us to a picture gallery at the before resuming your seat in the mooth of the elevator which the dark moats—crumbling staircases," carried us to a picture gallery at the transportation problem is one foot bo On the left is Gadshill Place, where which she declared, before I could myself identify him, to be Galileo. whom she particularly desired to see; the furthermost of which his last to be so familiar with his appearance, she replied naïvely that there was a The coach hesitates awhile to give portrait of him on her biscuit tin at

It was indeed an eventful day! but the sun is sinking in the west, and London is a long way off. A sharp turn to the left and you are in Concetta, who has probably seldom since her childhood eaten a meal withafterward in Cobham. You emerge out having to cook it first. We went "upon an open park, with an ancient hall (Cobham Hall) displaying the delicate questions discovered that we quaint and picturesque architecture of were in the "expensive" seats—what Elizabeth's time," and in a trice you she would describe as the places for are at the door of the Leather Bottle, the grand signori-her simple pleaswhere Mr. Pickwick bows a greeting ure and pride knew no bounds. She from the signboard. It was at Cob-carefully set aside the program and ham that he made the marvelous dis-other little souvenirs of the performcarefully set aside the program and ance to take home with her; and was in excitement at the wonderful forming animals, the equestrian ladies the Japanese acrobats and all the other marvels; while the clowns reduced her to helpless laughter, when she lay back in her chair, ejaculating, "Oh, mamma mia!" but, even under this emotion, not forgetting her excellent manners, but politely, while her open mouth!

with the excitements of galleries, shop-Talk

the display.

While some lilies like much coaxing, there are others with such an independent habit that they will grow and flourish almost anywhere. Such a one life of a fly, this serious bustiful flat serious flat serious bustiful flat serious flat serio gazing, circus, and the eating of strange unaccustomed delicacies, I put

THE GEODETIC SURVEY

Five years more than a century ago the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey began its many-aided work, setual field operations having been started on August 6, 1816. In the started on August 6, 1816. In the course of more than a century one might imagine that the survey would have fulfilled its mission and gathered complete and precise knowledge of the United States from the hydrographic, topographic, and geodetic points of view. But the fact is quite the contrary, not because of lagging effort, but because of the vastness of the nature of many of the conditions. It was authoritatively stated not

long ago that there are unsurveyed areas of vast extent on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United after 45 years spent in a tiny. States, and that probably 80 per cent remote village, in an unceasing round of the shore line of Alaska may be of cleaning, cooking, sewing, washing, regarded as unsurveyed. As commerce bringing up children, working in the comes of growing importance that more intimate knowledge should be available for the safer navigation of the ship, the more economical expansion of the railway, and the efficient chance for a change coming. Having development of water power and irri-admirably and respectably brought up gation projects. Besides, land values increase with the augmenting of the population and the proximity of multiplying communities, and property lines must be known with the greatest exactness. The divisional lines between states and counties must also be established beyond dispute.

The work required of the men of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is varied. It has been said of them that the work may be "to pack a mule train or to command a ship, to pitch a camp or outfit a vessel, to sound to climb glaciers, or to break through tropical jungles, to guide vessels through uncharted dangers or men along a mountain trail, . . . to provide months in advance for supplying food in regions where none can be ourchased, to build structures which shall tower above tall trees of the stations, to observe the stars by night, to watch the swinging pendulum for the determination of gravity, to measure the forces of the earth's magnetism, to note the tides and currents to map the topography of the land, to trace the international or boundaries or to cover the land with network of triangulation or to join with the no less zealous coworkers in the office in the reduction and discussion of results."

The military recruits, even when burdened with their full marching kit, travel light by comparison with the men of the survey in the field, despite the aid of motor truck and even the notorcycle. At times it is necessary to pack the instrumental outfit on the backs of the men, and with these loads to climb to the summits of towering mountains. Notwithstanding every effort to gain in lightness, the average weight of the packs is often 75 pounds a man.

Some of the shore work in connec

ion with one survey was full of peculiar difficulties, which will illustrate the work of the men. The head of Knik Arm, Cook Inlet, Alaska, was one vast mud flat, so that is was not feas-(now an excellent museum of antiqui-ties). Watt's Charity, where, not being She has the freshness of a child seeing volved, to use boats for transportation in executing the triangulation and topography. The larger part of this work, therefore, had to be done on foot, working from a centrally located

The way back lies over Rochester Bridge. Dickens had one of the balusters of the old bridge as the pedestal of a sundial. Then the gent, and in many of the religious cause he has to cut trails, build roads paintings she recognized the various and dig steps in the ice and rocks to figures with surprising quickness. effect a passage. It is no uncommon effect a passage. It is no uncommon men waylaid the carriers, to be them. She also, indeed, recognized at the thing to build rafts of one sort or anselves waylaid in turn by Prince Hal. far end of a great plazza a statue other, to cross a stream or to journey hundreds of miles down waterways flanked by towering mountains or well nigh impenetrable forests.

In triangulation work, where the country is covered by a network of matter of great complexity and de-mands much skill, long experience and rare judgment. The work is especially troublesome in heavily wooded country, because observations can be made over a considerable distance only by reaching points above the average plane of the tree tops.

This condition was emphasized dur-ing the survey's activities in making the secondary triangulation from the seats-what Strait of Juan de Fuca to Grays Harbor, Washington. The length of the arc was a matter of 110 miles, and there were sixteen stations in the paratively moderate length of the line. it is said that no piece of work done on land under the survey has required more resourcefulness and skill. The language of the official report, while temperate, suffices to stimulate the imagination of the layman.

"In much of the area traversed there were no trails and the heavy growth of timber and brush made progress almost as difficult as it is in a tropical jungle. Owing to the character of the country it was impracticable to clear lines through the timber between stations. therefore necessary to elevate the instrument and the heliotropes and

lamps above the timber.
"The lumber used for this purpose was cut in the forest and in the vicin-

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ity of the stations, and in many cases trees were pulled together to make such supports. A number of the in-strument stands were more than 100

PERAMBULATING

Specially for The Christian Science Moni

We had stopped, for some reason or but because of the vastness of the other, in the shade of a roadside eu-Chancellor Erskine, "the English task, the complexity of some of the calyptus tree and our attention aud-problems involved, and the changing denly became centered upon the queerlooking object-approaching down the



If I was a millionaire, I'd be ridin in a Rolls-Royce"

paved highway. In the course of our travels we had encountered many odd specimens of conveyances, but this latest contraption was quite the most original on record. It was neither costly nor sumptuous in design and if we had seen the same thing in any city park, wheeled by a nurse maid in befrilled cap and apron, we would not have given it a second thought Or, had some humorous individual, wearing the disguise of a tramp, skated out upon a vaudeville stage trundling this same perambulator, we could have made the proper mental adjustment.

"He's doing it on a wager," said one of the party.

The rest of us had our doubts and

to settle the argument we hailed the man. He tilted the front wheels of the perambulator, did a "spread eagle" on his roller skates and swung in

close to our car.

"Wait—don't say a word!" said he, a humorous quirk about his none too freshly shaven lips. "I've wrote it all down and learned it off by heart never did know how all-fired curious most folks be till I set off with this kind of a layout. If I was a million-aire I'd be ridin' in a Rolls-Royce."

He raked our car of popular make with a scorhful eye.

"But I'm a fruit picker and some times I lands a job in this or-chard and sometimes a job in some other orchard. And if a second-hand baby buggy ain't a nifty way to lug a feller's blankets and camp outfit, and if roller skates don't beat hoofin' it. then I ain't sure of my own namethat's all, and I hands out the same answer to all of you. S'long!"

He grinned at us, gave the handle of the perambulator a jolt which caused the tin cups hanging to the foot board to clink merrily. To the accompaniment of rasping roller skates and trundling perambulator wheels, the fruit picker favored us with a strictly military salute and continued on his way. We turned and watched him. He certainly did make good progress and some one of our party declared that we had not only been curious but remiss in ordinary politeness: "We should have thanked him for his graphic information."

Then, by exchanging impressions imaginary lines, a reconnaissance is a too overcome to think of that, besides, we learned that each of us had been had not the man warned us not to say a word?

> THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER **CLOTHES** FOR MEN IN DAYTON

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MAIDEN SPEECHES

Few members of Parliament have made a maiden speech so quickly as "The method used in climbing trees was to drive in fourteen-inch spikes similar to these used on telegraph poles, one above the other, about eighteen inches apart. In driving these spikes, a man standing on one spike hooks his safety belt over the next one above and drives the third at about the height of his head."

made a maiden speech so quickly as Mr. Erskine, the Anti-Waste candidate, who has succeeded Walter Long in the representation of St. George's. Hanover Square. He won the seat in a whirlwind campaign; and, once in the House, he was eager to give his views on the increased postal charges. views on the increased postal charges. Mr. Erskine was introduced, and took the oath and his seat at 4 o'clock; at 7 sharp he was on his feet, and he spoke for exactly three minutes. Maybe the descendant of the famous Lord

The House is always kind and considerate to the man who addresses it for the first time, but in the case of some famous parliamentarians, it has waited a considerable time for the initial effort. Mr. Balfour had been in the House of Commons two and a half years before he ventured to speak, and then his choice of subject was the depreciation in the value of silver and its injurious effect on the Indian taxpayers. His famous uncle and predecessor in the premiership waited only two months before delivering his maiden speech, on Lord John Russell's university bill

"This effort," said Mr. Gladstone always generous to newcomers, "rich with promise, indicates that there still issues forth from the maternal bosom of the university men who in the first days of their career give earnest of what they may afterward accomplish for their country."

Mr. Gladstone himself made his maiden speech three weeks after he had been elected for Newark. He felt called to defend Liverpool, his birthplace, against the charge of political corruption, but he was indistinct and hesitant, so much so that to the Press Gallery he was inaudible. None of these qualities marked the maiden speech of his great rival, Benjamin Disraeli, who thought to leap into parliamentary fame at once, and was so chagrined at his reception that he could only shout that "the time will come when you will hear me."

It was thought that Mr. Chamberlain was rather presumptuous in addressing the House within three weeks of entering it, but his manner allayed ing in deference to parliamentary tra-dition. Nothing of the kind, however, was felt toward John Redmond, who achieved what is held to be the absolute record in regard to maiden speeches. When the Sheriff declared him duly elected for Wexford, the House of Commons had been sitting 24 hours on a coercion bill, and he rushed over to Westminster to find it still in session. The sitting closed at 8 o'clock in the morning: at the next sitting he took the oath and his seat. The Irish members were suspended for refusing to vote, and each addressed the Speaker in protest, and refused to leave the chamber. were ejected by the Sergeant-at-Arms.
"Thus," said Mr. Redmond afterward, 'my parliamentary career opened with the unique experience of taking my seat, making my maiden speech, and being expelled by force from the cham-ber on the same evening." His experience is still unique.

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SHARE WANTED IN COTTON MOVEMENT

Board to Force Issue h Britain Over Division of Transportation of This Year's Egyptian Cotton Crop

yesterday.
board, it was revealed, is preto go the length of appealing
sident Harding to bring the full
see of the United States Govnt into the scale, in case the
h shippers refuse to come to
at the conferences which are
seling held in London in an etreach an understanding.
I declaration of intention was
coincident with the receipt of
thal dispatches yesterday to the

hat British and American sup-ind falled to agree at the lengthy mose on Tuesday. In the con-is on the question of cotton ortation, Captain Frank Ferris recenting the Shipping Board believed to be urging a pro rata the cotton movement, as ative to the declaration by ag Board of "an open mar-ring the threat to carry

ther words the board is seeking to its claim that a part of the should be allocated to American as, that is to the idle ships of hipping Board, under a threat

ard officials declare that the records we that American ship owners are getting anything like "their share" this trade, and the claim for a more on division is based by the board on "equality of opportunity." as Apternational affairs. It now looks as Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the ipping Board, is attempting to get a cowdown on the idea of equality in coston movement, as he interprets matter.

cher Report Sent
Captain Ferris, who represents the ard in the London conferences, sent brief cable yesterday morning trely announcing that a cipher reprise that been transmitted, fully state what the results of the efforts at understanding were. Up to a late ur last night, the report had not ched Chairman Lasker, "We are going to establish what nerican rights are in this matter," clared a spokesman of the Shipping ard, "We are going to insist firmon American ship owners getting eir rights. If we fall to get such that in these negotiations we shall

these negotiations we shall whole matter before the and urge him to use the full inistration to get

what we think is fair."

The recent history of the controversy was detailed at board headquarters. British lines which heretofore had the carrying trade from
Mexandria because of the facilities to
tandle it, have been offering to haul
the cotton to the United Kingdom
at 40 shillings per cubic tou, while
American vessels under Shipping
Board rates have offered to carry the
cotton for 25 shillings a cubic ton, or 25 shillings a cubic ton, g which, according to the Board, the British offered to seir rates to 30 shillings a

British shippers had been proposing iso to haul this cotton from Alexadria to the United States for a cubic ton. When the Shiping Board vessels offered to do it for the British lines proposed to at that with a rate of 40s. Iso a big American shipping repontative it was stated. ntative, it was stated, went abroad nity to negotiate for contracts, he did the British lines trying to see out" the transportation of cotton by American ships, and advised by their representative the British lines were not only seed to the movement of this cotin American vessels, but that the shi lines which had formerly been ting profits out of the trade stood by to lose every shilling of profit ore thay would assent to their vious rights being invaded."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

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SAN FRANCISCO, California—Public employment bureaux, operated by the State and by various municipal governments throughout California, materially aided in reducing the number of unemployed during the year, according to the annual report of

his reduction of insurance rates, some thips which have been tied up idle will now be able to operate.

While the Shipping Board's nego-intions are handled in London by aptain Ferris they are being handled rom the American end by the newly appointed vice-presidents in charge of the operations of the Emergency leet Corporation, and particularly by William J. Love, who was appointed one of the vice-presidents of the Fleet Corporation when it was revived last one of the vice-presidents of the Fleet Corporation when it was revived last month. Mr. Love was formerly manager of the American Flag steamers of the International Mercantile Marine, and after that he was natistant manager in the United States for Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., a large British firm. He was selected because he knows the British "game."

GOVERNMENT CLAIM

TO PROFITS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The government's right to bring suit to enforce contracts entered into by its agencies under broad war-time powers has been definitely affirmed in the United States District Court for the western district of Michigan, in the case of a wool dealer charged with withholding from the government saces profits made in 1918, and whose move to dismisa the government's case was denied by Judge Sessions. Since excess profits made in 1918, and whose move to dismisa the government's case was denied by Judge Sessions. Since this case is only one of many such yet to be prosecuted by the government, it is considered an important decision, in view of the general question involved and the large sums of excess profits which may come into the Treasury as a result of it.

The Department of Agriculture, which took over the work of the War Industries Board, has announced that the defendant is one of about 60 dealers, who have refused to turn over

the defendant is one of about 60 dealers, who have refused to turn over to the government the profits in excess of one and one-half cents a pound as per the board's decision when it took over the year's wool clip in 1918. In taking over the supply, the War Industries Board issued permits or licenses to all wool dealers, these being considered as contracts, the object of which was to stabilize the wool market by limiting profits, at a time when thet by limiting profits, at a time when it was important to secure clothing at fair prices for the army and navy. The majority of wool dealers, it is stated, have fulfilled their contracts by voluntarily giving up profits made in 1918 in excess of the specified rate; the others will be taken to court. In the case decided by Judge Sessions, the defendant, objecting to the power of the War Industries Board to make such contracts, moved to dismiss the government's case.

WYOMING FARMS ARE TO BE THROWN OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—
Farm lands are to be opened in Wyoming for the benefit of former service men, according to word received at the office of David Heffron, adjuat the office of David Henron, adju-tant of the American Legion of South Dakota. On September 9 a tract of 222 farms will be opened at the North Platte irrigation project in Wyoming. The second project, known as the Shoshone project, will be opened September 16. There are 57 farms in the latter district. A total of 19,000 acres

taken for land for two months after the opening except from former service men. This gives veterans of the world war first chance to get farms.

A decade ago the lands now included in the North Platte project were a vast range occupied by nomadic herds of cattle, but national reclamation has wrought marvelous changes in that saction. The landscape is now dotted with hundreds of prosperous farm homes, and 100,000 acres are producing valuable crops of alfalfa, sugar beets, corn and potatoes.

Numerous towns have been established and railways have extended it want to get the exact facts.

lished and railways have extended with the country's great markets. Dairying has become a profitable in-dustry. More than \$4,500,000 worth of crops were produced on the project in

The Shoshone project, in the northern part of Wyomfng, lies in a region of great scenic beauty, and has a de-lightful and healthful climate and fer-tile soil. Like the North Platte proj-

special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
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FRAUD CHARGED IN BOX OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE

Commissioner Blair Orders Investigation of Charges That Employees Helped Corporations to Evade Tax Payment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An immediate lavestigation of sensational charges of corruption whereby employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue helped to defraud the United States Government of millions of dollars by conspiring with outsiders to evade tax payment, was ordered by David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; yesterday.

The order for a searching inquiry into the extent of corruption and the losses which it entailed on the Treasury was issued by Commissioner Blair.

losses which it entailed on the Treasury was issued by Commissioner Blair after a cursory survey had convinced him that a "thorough probe is necessary." Current rumor had it that conspiracy between bureau employees and interests and corporations had meant the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the government. The statement of Commissioner Blair did not specify as to parties or methods. Nor did it sustain the charges themselves. It merely ordered that an inquiry should be started. It is alleged, however, that

started. It is alleged, however, that the most common method of evading the taxes was through obtaining in-formation of a confidential character, which could only have been given through "leakages" from within the

Treasury.

It is also alleged that corporations were often able, through bribe to individuals in the Internal Revenue Bureau, to get such classification as would enable them to avoid payment of the amount which the law demanded, and that corporations were classed as "personal service" for a consideration.

Use of Former Officials

One of the notorious practices in Washington for years has been the ployees on resigning were engaged at big salaries by outside corporations and interests to look after their "han-cial affairs and to argue their cases before government departments. A small salary of \$2500 a year was often the means of obtaining a \$10,000 job as the representative of private interests These former government employees it stands to reason, were in many cases worth their increased salaries to their new employers only on the as-sumption that they were able to use the knowledge they got "on the inside

o the advantage of their employers. Before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued his order, the matter Revenue issued his order, the matter had begun to attract the attention of Congress, where a move was on tool to enact legislation that would prevent any person leaving the government service to practice law for a period of two years in the department from which he had resigned.

"Thorough Inquiry Necessary"

Following is the statement issued by Commissioner Blair: "Certain charges, more or less sational and some of them of a serious character, have been made against the conduct of affairs in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Many of these charges have emanated from within the bureau, while others have been the bureau.

"Any circumstances or facts that will be opened in the two projects.

Former service men are to have first chance, and no filling will be died by the bureau are not disposed

want to get the exact facts, regardless of consequences

"The findings will be made public on the conclusion of the hearings and my review of the testimony. impossible at this time to give even a tentative date because of the large number of witnesses and the investigation necessary in each individual

Funds from Tax Evaders It became known yesterday that

Commissioner Blair, in discussing tax-ation matters with the Ways and dairy country and has a creamery and matters with the Ways and an alfalfa meal mill. It is devoted to general farming. Crops to the value of over \$1,000,000 were produced in turn in \$100 collected in back taxes and levies on tax alackers.

Commissioner Blair, who impressed members of the committee as a business man rapidly getting acquainted with his new job, intimated that the Internal Revenue Bureau was one

not constantly lose employees and tax exparts because of better offers from private employers, as well as from the propensity of bureau experts to branch out for themselves as income tax at-torneys. He admitted that this was

Practices of unscrupulous attorneys and tax experts will also come under the investigation. It was announced recently that nearly 50 attorneys had been disparred by the Revenue Bureau chief for practices which bordered on the corrupt. Francis G. Matson, deputy commissioner, will have comdeputy commissioner, will have com-plete charge of the investigation that Commissioner Blair has ordered.

NEW LAW DOES AWAY WITH BARS

Special to The Christian Science Mor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin - "Juni all bars by August 1" is the mandate given to saloon-keepers by W. Stanley Smith, Wisconsin state Prohibition Commissioner. It is the answer to the organization of drink sellers in Sheorygan, Manitowoc and other cities for e purpose of fighting the Severson forcement law which orders the rewhich non-intoxicating beverages are

"We assume that every one intends to comply with the new law. It is my belief that these organizations which talk of opposing the law will disintegrate rather rapidly after August 1."

The commissioner has fixed the date mentioned as the final time for revarious portions of the State have se the date earlier and report that o ence to the statute is being manifested. Mr. Smith sees no probability that the courts will declare the law unconstitutional, as opposting forces claim.

GERMAN STEAMER REACHES BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BALTIMORE, Maryland-With the arrival in Baltimore harbor of the German steamship Deutschfeld, the first Hamburg-American Line steamer in seven years has come to this port. from the ensign staff of the steamer has attracted much attention.

A large part of the cargo brought by the steamer consists of made-in-Germany toys, women's silk hosiery, artificial flowers, crockery, basketware, glassware, aluminium ware, metalware, hardware, thermos bottles, rubber goods, musical instruments, beaded bags, brushes and wood pulp.

general cargo at this port, in addition to a partial cargo loaded at Philadelphia. This will include consignments of copper, grain, flour, provisions, walnut logs and relief goods. The steamer is scheduled to sail for Ham-

CLOTHING MAKERS ASKED TO REGISTER

NEW YORK, New York-Demand that every clothing manufacturer in New York, whether operating a union or an "independent" shop, register his work and names of contractor shops employed, with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has been made in letters sent out by Abraham Shiplacoff, general manager

learned yesterday.

The letter demanded that such

ignored the letters and were pending before the Senate. planning to meet any stoppage in contractors' shops with court action marketing scheme proposed in the to restrain the Amalgamated from in Administration's substitute bill, and ex-

JAPANESE REGISTER PENDING TEST CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monito OAKLAND, California-As a result of a number of conferences between officials of this, Alameda, county, with agreement has been reached whereby anese in the county to the county ator has clerk's office to register and to pay speech." h not mean that the Japanese admit the legality of the tax, or the registration. however, as they have provided a test case to be tried after registration closes, July 31.

The county clerk has stationed s deputy in the office of each of the three Japanese associations in the county, to register the aliens. It is estimated that there are 1500 Japanese subject to the tax in Alameda

CAPITAL OF LOWER CALIFORNIA CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Passage of the Administration's shbstitute for the Norris bill providing
for the financing of the exportation of
American agricultural products was
postponed in the Senate until today. postponed in the Senate until today, when it is apparent the measure will be riddled with amendments.

The chief amendment tacked to the bill yesterday, offered by Pat Harri-

son (D.), Senator from Mississippi, authorized the extension of loans to Federal Farm Loan banks to the ex-tent of \$100,000,000 during the year ending December 31, 1921, and an ad-ditional \$100,000,000 during 1922. Following a partisan attack on the Republicans for accepting the Ad-ministration's substitute bill without due deliberation, delivered by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, the Senate proceeded with its debate under the 10-minute rule, and "slaughtering legislation," Senator Hitchcock then turned on the Repubcharging them with "si ting to the negative dictation of the Executive," until the debate began to take on the aspect of former discus-sions of President Wilson's domina-tion of the Senate.

Executive Attacked

Regarding the Administration's substitute, Senator Hitchcock protested of the time lost this year is rated by that the original Norris bill had not received careful consideration by the "no market." For the country as a received careful consideration by the Senate before it became known that

Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, who introduced the Administration bill, jumped to his feet in flat denial. He was quickly joined by Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Sen-ator from North Carolina, minority

"The Senator from Nebraska is exact number has not been announced, wrong and wholly mistaken," replied although in Indiana it is known that Senator Simmons. "This substitute the union loss in membership exceeds bill was not recommended to the Sen-12,000. The present total membership ate by the Agricultural Committee is between 17,000 and 18,000, as comate by the Agricultural Committee until many features suggested by Democratic Senators were incorporated in it."

Turning again to criticism of the Administration, Senator Hitchcock ginia, and in the State of Washington. declared it was the duty of the Senate to show "some legislative independence." "It has yielded, however, he said, "to dictation from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue which has resulted in the destruction of what the representatives of the people are trying to accomplish."

The Finance Committee, he declared had responded to the distress of country with the Norris bill for the relief of agriculture. "But from the White House came the word that the Norris plan would not do, and immedigtely the demands of the executive were granted," said Senator Hitch

Bank of Nations Needed

The establishment of an interns tional banking institution with sufof the union's joint board, it was ficient resources to supply capital for promoting commerce was urged by Senator Hitchcock as a substitut registration be made by August 1 and the War. Finance Corporation which warned that "failure to comply with would administer the provisions of this request may entail unnecessary the pending bill. He explained his stoppages" in work let on contract to plan for a bank of nations with a capiorganized shops.

plan for a bank of nations with a capital stock of \$2,500,000,000, the creation The independents, it was asserted, of which is provided for in a bill now

Senator Hitchcock denounced pressed the opinion that the War Finance Corporation could not promote commerce

"Are you aware," asked Senator Kellogg, "that the corporation already has financed the exportation of \$69,-000,000 worth of farm products?" Mr. Hitchcock refused to go into details of the Corporation's activities.

Replying to Senator Hitchcock attack on the Administration, Irvine the various Japanese associations of L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wiscon. Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, an sin, rebuked the Nebraskan for "injecting politics into a discussion that these associations will send all Jap- was purely nonpartisan. "The Sen to make a political speech," he said, but in so doing he the \$10 alien tax: This action does has served neither his party nor his country."

IDLE FREIGHT CARS SHOW A DECREASE

The latest survey gives the number of freight cars temporarily out of service, due to business depression, as 555,168, July 23, according to Car Service Division of American Railway Association. This is a reduction of prepared and issued by the War Description of American Railway Association. approximately 10,000 since July 15.

Surplus cars July 23 numbered 350,quest, as appears on the face of the
772, a reducation of 21,278 from the complaint, I hold to be privileged as 772, a reducation of 21,278 from the complaint, I hold figures of July 15. This reduction was a matter of law."

SENATOR ASSAILS

EXECUTIVE POWER

Alleged Dictation of the President on Farm Exports Bill—Bank of Nations Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

due principally to increased demand in central western region for grain cars. Surplus box cars totaled 119,442, a decrease of 16,191, while surplus coal cars were reduced 5049 to 168,568. Surplus stock cars tell off 628.

In the central western region the decrease in surplus cars was not off-set by any increase in number needing repairs; the freight car situation in that section had taken a turn for the better. Due to demand for grain cars, a shortage of 2768 freight cars was reported, of which 2500 represented bex cars. This was an increase of 1500 cars. This was an increase of 1500 over July 15.

555,168 cars out of service because of business conditions.

MANY COAL MINERS IDLE; NO MARKET

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana - Unem ployment of 150,000 coal miners daily, with many thousand others idle much of the time, is reported by officers of the United Mine Workers of America, who assert the idleness is due to the lack of a market for coal. State officials in touch with the coal trade started the work of amending the bill. and the coal operators also say there Accusing President Harding of is no market for coal, adding that a is no market for coal, adding that a famine threatens unless the household consumers lay in their winter supply

> Indiana mines, which produce approximately. 25,000,000 tons of sotu coal annually, are estimated by officials to have turned out abou 000,000 tons for the first half of the year, with the average monthly production falling below 1,500,000 tons the last three months. More than half whole, the soft coal production is said to be 65,000,000 tons behind the average of the last four years.

> Hard coal production is said to slightly higher than in the last several

years.
Thousands of miners have pared with more than 29,000 at the opening of the year. Union officials say the only strike or lockout situans are in Mingo County, West Vir

CONSTRUCTION WAITS ON WAGES AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO. Illingis—Building work totaling \$20,000,000, that would give employment to thousands, awaits the wage decision of Judge K. M. Landis, of the United States District Court here, arbitrator in the building trades deadlock, according to E. M. Craig. secretary of the Building Construction Employers Association. Another hear ing on details of the new agreement on working conditions which Judge Landis says must be completed be-fore he makes his decision on wages

was held yesterday.
"We anticipate," said Mr. Craig "that the wage award will be handed early next week. If it is, thousands of men will be put to work on new jobs as soon as contracts can be made, because owners and architects back, beause they have no wa estimating until they know what the wage scale is to be.'

It was estimated by Mr. Craig that 15,000 building trades men are now at work. These were given employmen June 12, when Judge Landis agreed to arbitrate the building trades pute. Pending the award, skilled workers are receiving \$1.25 an hour and unskilled \$1 an hour. A continu-ance of this scale is insisted upon by the unions, while the employers want the rates reduced to \$1 and 70 cents respectively.

NO REDRESS FOR ANY SLACKER LIST INJURY

NEW YORK, New York-State Supreme Court Justice William P. Burr yesterday sustained a demurrer entered by the Press Publishing Company, publishers of The New York World, in the libel suit brought against it by a man whose name appeared in the list of deserters furnished by the War Department May 5 last. plaintiff claimed that publication of WASHINGTON, District of Columbia his name held him up to obliquy and contempt among his neighbors

In his decision sustaining the demurrer Justice Burr said: "The pub

Special to The Christian Science Menitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia "Strictest economy" in the expen-diture funds was the watchword agreed upon by the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday in decid-ing that the government's total revenues to be raised in taxation must absolutely be kept within the limita-tion of \$3,500,000,000 during the next

BILLION CUT FROM

REVENUE ESTIMATE

"Strictest Economy" Expected by

Ways and Means Committee

to Make Mr. Mellon's Pro-

posed New Taxes Unnecessary

fiscal year.

Beyond this estimate the Ways and Means Committee evidently refuses to go, and Congress and the executive departments are to be held to strict accountability for all public appro-priations and expenditures.

After a careful survey of the fiscal, condition of the nation the committee agreed yesterday to deny the Treasury the budget of \$4,675,000,000 requested by Secretary A. W. Mellon. Unless some unforeseen need arises, something that cannot be met otherwise except by a further appropria-tion, the majority of the Ways and Means Committee is firmly resolved to keep government expenditures within \$3,500,000,000.

Decision Spreads Gloom

In addition, the committee is going to reject practically all of Secretar Mellon's new recommendations for taxes. Reduction of present taxes rather than new sources of taxation, is to be carried out if possible. The action of the committee comes as a sur-prise, as word was passed along only a few days ago that it would be impossible to cut the estimated amount of revenue below \$4,000,000,0

Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Represent-ative from Michigan, chairman of the committee, however, expressed the opinion that at least \$500,000,000 could be saved by cooperation between Congress and the executive departments worked enough to be listed in the of government. Most of the members membership of the union, but the held to the view of Secretary Melion that a greater amount was essential until conferences between Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, and Martin B. Madden, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, convinced them that economy could and would be made to lessen the tax burden.

The decision of the Ways and Means Committee throws a damper on the ardor of "pork barrel" advocates, who have been trying to resurrect talk of appropriations for public buildings. In fact, it spread alarm generally, since it is the intention of the leaders having fiscal matters in charge to make a microscopic investigation of every hill calling for an appropriation of ang kind

New Taxes Avoided

Those bills that receive the official sanction of the appropriations committee will be permitted to pass; other measures will be held up indefinitely. Such a fate as the latter threatens the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, against which there already has been criticism because it calls for an initial future federal appropria-

The Ways and Means Committee will apply the pruning knife from now on to Secretary Mellon's recommendations. It is apparent that practically all of his new tax recommendations will go by the board. Instead of as well as contractors are holding it is understood that they will be reit is understood that they will be re-duced 50 per cent in the bill when it is reported, with the understanding that they will be wholly eliminated

the following year. The committee is not desirous of opening new sources of taxation. By naintaining close cooperation with the executive departments and by slashing all government estimates, it is believed the total revenues to be raised by taxation can be kept well within the \$3,-500,000,000 limit fixed by the com-

SPANIARDS VOLUNTEERING

mittee.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina-Spanish residents of Argentina are volunteering in considerable numbers for military service in Morocco, appearing at the Spanish Consulate in this city to enroll their names for military duty. They will be incorporated in the Spanish foreign legion.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

PILGRIM TERCENTENARY

PAGEANT.

Enormous size of the Pageant, its wonderful costumes and its beautiful lighting effect make it necessary to have fine weather. Owing to the rain Tuesday, August 2, it was necessary to postpone its performance. The performance will be given August 4, at 8:30 P. M., sharp. Tickets for the Aug. 2 performance accepted for admission Thursday night without change.

GION DECLARED NON-POLITICAL

oder Emery, Dis mess for Which Ornization Is Not to Blame

hat is there to be said against ed to exhibit an in-

"Do you think that a mere denial at the action was official and a atament that such alleged lawlessess has been individual are sufficient absolve the Legion as an organization from the charge of encouraging,

able is the rule and de of our faith. If any legionary amble, he is not loyal to the

its constitution which to prevent it from taking olitics?"
utely, Some legionaries may
but they act as individuals.
ways "ought mixing in politics
ys will."

you care to enlarge on your re-protest against the release of V. Debs, in view of the con-of many liberal minded voters country, not Socialists, who that his continued imprison-serves no purpose other than persecution of a man for his I views?"

As his reply to this question Mr. mery called attention to his telegram ident Harding:

seident Harding:
blie press of this day (July 29)
s notice of succession of appointof organisations and persons
the President urging the release
serdon of Eugene V. Debs and
war-time prisoners, and further
re reports to the American peoat there is a possibility of execuclemency being extended from
hands. With your permission
resident, I have the honor to
at the sentiments of the Ameriagion and voice the firm convicthe great mass of former servthe and women in solemn protest
to pardoning or paroling of Debs
other war-time prisoner now.
The section on the part of the
sent would strike so near the

and Labor

"Hither personally or as commander the Legion do you approve of the act that in some instances Legion tembers have acted as strike break-

address the convention and he was introduced by President Gompers. That convention also adopted a resolution appointing a member of the executive committee of the federation to attend the next convention of the American Legion, to convey its greetings in order that the good relations now so happily established between these two great American organizations might be further strengthened."

"What is you attitude, or that of the Legion, toward the disarmament conference which President Harding has called, and toward the subject of disarmament generally?"

"The Legion has not spoken, and action and statement must be deferred until the November convention. I do not care to state my personal attitude as I am merely one of 1,000,-000 members."

"Outside of the question of the bonus, which we understand the Legion urges, is the Legion satisfied with what the government has done, or perhaps failed to do, for the former service men in the way of finding him employment, and fitting him for it?"

"No. The government has not Ard this subject is too long for me to go into details. I see no large effort on the part of the government to find the part of the government to find

cialists Ask Protection al to The Christian Science Mo from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York - Because NEW YORK, New York — Because Henry Jager, Socialist speaker, was prevented from finishing a speech in Harlem recently and later was told by the court not to speak at that place again, the Socialist Party plans to send a committee to Mayor John F. Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright demanding protection for Socialist meetings, to prevent repetition of the Jager experience.

of the Jager experience, Socialists claim that of the Jager experience,

Socialists claim that American
Legion influence, at least of an individual nature, was behind the attack on Mr. Jager. Socialists are also
making protests against the action of
John G. Emery, commander of the
American Legion, in protesting to
Washington against the release of
Eugene V. Debs.

Marvin Sperry, national president
of the Private Soldiers and Sallors
Legion, in a fetter to President Harding, has protested against the Emery
action as "amazing insolance and effrontery," and calling the Legion commander's assumption that he speaks
for the great mass of former service
men and women misleading.

NEW STREET TRADES LAW FOR MINORS

lly for The Christian Science Monite BOSTON, Massachusetts—Removal several inconsistencies between the of several inconsistencies between the Child Labor Law and the state regu-Child Labor Law and the state regu-lations regarding street trades for minors are anticipated by the State De-partment of Labor and Industries through the new law which goes into effect on August 18. This law provides that all minors under 16 years of age must secure a badge before they can anust secure a badge before they can in any atreet trades. This badge proves that the minor is more than 12 years of age. The new law extends the regulations to include smaller places than cities of 50,000 as previously provided for. The former regulations allowed a distinction be-tween boys under 14 working for newsdealers, which was prohibited, or for themselves, which was legally allowed. The new law remedies this by providing uniformity in all cases where the requirements as to licensing, hours of employment and school attendance have been met.

SAN DOMINGO-HAITI FREEDOM IS SOUGHT

NEW YORK, New York—Full inde-pendence for Haiti and San Domingo is urged by the Haiti and San Domingo is urged by the Haiti and San Domingo Society of this city, of which Moorfield Storey is temporary chairman. Representing the society, Ernest Angell of this city will appear before the Senate committee and urge full punishment to American Marines or civilians found guilty of mistreating residents of Haiti and San Domingo, and financial restitution for impairment of their sovereignty.

The society says that its members have no ares to grind and no property

have no axes to grind and no property interest in the island. Other officers include James Weldon Johnson, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed and Robert Herrick, while among the councillors are the Rev. Felix Adler, Miss Anne Martin, Francis Hackett, Judge Ben B. Lindsay and Paul Kennaday.

They stated that they had been rethere is little in the villages. There is little is less ting "lockout conditions" for the last eight weeks and had been unable to get a settlement at different conferences with the employers. They come producers, and not sources of claimed they had received only 85 potential political trouble through paid by the public.

MR. BOCKEFELLER'S TAXES

MEXICAN OIL TAXES MAY BE NULLIFIED

Proposed Increases to Be With-Held in Effort to Meet Policy of United States, It Is Said-Finances Show Improvement

pecial to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office BERKELEY, California—Mexico and

the Mexican Government are highly pleased at the prospect of a permanent and consistent policy on the part of the United States toward Mexico, and in preparation to meet this policy halfway, President Alvaro Obregon proposed increase in export taxes on oil, according to Manuel M. Rosas, assistant to the Postmaster-General of Mexico, who is here inspecting the courses of study in the University of California in preparation for sending his two sons here for the opening of the fall session.

States at last has a clear and consistent policy toward Mexico," said Mr. Rosas, "and the Mexican people, the Mexican Government, and, I believe, all the foreigners in Mexico, are pleased with the prospect. While President Harding's requirements for recognition, as suggested by Secretary Colby, were mexpected by the Obregon Government, and raised such an outery among people in Mexico who did not understand the situation that it was difficult, if not impossible, for President Obregon to comply with them immediately, it is now apparent that Obregon is preparing an adequate assurance of protection of American treaty rights in Mexico, and of American nationals and their prop-

Old Tax to Stand

"Along these lines, President Obreon has informed the Cabinet and the Federal Congress that he will nutlify, by special decree, his recently-proposed increase in export taxes on petroleum. This is to say that the old tax, to which no one objected, will stand, and Mexican oil producers and financiers generally consider that this stabilization of taxes will go far to steady the oil markets of the world. All new taxes derived from oil lands, new development, importation of ma-chinery, and similar sources conwill be applied to payment of the in-terest on the national debt, and, there-after, to reduction in the principal of

that debt.

"An increase of 20,000,000 peace (\$10,000,000) has been made in the mational budget of Mexico for the purpose of resuming interest payments on the foreign debts of the country, according to a statement issued shortly before I left Mexico City, by Manuel Padres, assistant secretary of the treasury. Total interest on the foreign debt of Mexico is approximately 40,000,000 peace (\$20,000,000) a year, and it is believed that the appropriation in the national budget, and the tion in the national budget, and the funds supplied by the taxes on the oil industry, will enable Mexico to pay off the back interest, covering about seven years, in two years, and still keep up with current interest pay-ments. At that rate, the third year should see some payments made on the principal of the bonds. "Gen. Adolfo de la Huerta, Secre-

will be able to do this as soon as the

No Money Borrowed

out borrowing any money, and that a thousand. This is largely due to contracts ficient quantity to keep the artisus. ficient quantity to keep the nationa and state governments in operation.

"There was a time when many Mexiaid of a number of other men who advanced large sums, President Obregon has succeeded in avoiding the necessity for such a loan. This put the country in much better condition than it has been at any time during the past 11 years, or since the end of the Diaz dictatorship in 1911.

"But, though Mexico has passed her time of greatest need of money, she now needs capital to provide labor needs capital to provide labor."

now needs capital to provide labor for her inhabitants more than the government ever has needed a loan. It is useless to deny that thousands of men are idle in Mexico, or are barely making a living from such odd work as they can pick up here and

CITY EMPLOYEES MUST PAY TAXES

city employees must pay their politaxes or be liable to reprimand and discharge, in accordance with an order issued to every department head by Mayor Andrew J. Peters. City Tax Collector Edwin V. H. Parke has announced fitmself as determined to bring in all delinquent taxes excepting only cases worthy of abstement. It is felt by both the collector and the Mayor that City Hall itself must set the example. Employees must show a clean record as to payment of their own taxes in order to give the collector a solid and honest support in his collections from all other citizens.

The penalty of reprimand or diacharge will be in addition to whatever extra fees and charges that may be legally added to overdue poll tax bills. Mayor Peters decided that it was easier for each department head to uncover the delinquents in his department than for the collector to search

ment than for the collector to search through his records. The department heads have been given two weeks in which to hand in their lists of delinquents to the Mayor. The Mayor's order was as follows: "I direct each department head to

make a canvass of the employees in his department to determine whether or not the poll tax has been paid. Each employee should be required to show his receipt from the city collector issued on payment of the poll tax. The city collector has agreed to issue a duplicate receipt to each employee should be have mislaid the original.

"On August 15, 1921, kindly deliver at my office a statement in duplicate showing the employees in your departtax levy.
"I need not point out that this pro-

cedure will prove to be a protection to city employees, and it is to accomplish this as well as to aid the tax co in securing the payment of poll taxes that I am issuing this letter."

CITY WINS POINT IN **NEW YORK GAS RULING**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The City
of New York, opposing application by
the New York and Queens Gas Company for a rate increase, as well as taxpayers who are also in opposition, have obtained considerable advantage in two rulings by Chairman William A. Prendergast of the Public Service Miller, testifying as an expert for Chairman Prendergast said that the testimony would be checked in detail experts for the commission.

new rate, replacement value of the plant on a new basis contended for by the company would be only one ele-ment, and would not be controlling.

Mr. Maldwin Fertig, assistant cor-poration counsel, in charge of the matter for the city, requested that permission be granted to take a complete inventory of the company's prop-erty and that the hearing be held open six weeks for this. The chairman reserved his decision. Mr. Fertig also announced that testimony on relations between the Consolidated Gas Company, the parent company of the peti-tioner, and the Standard Oil Company would not be ready for presentatio for several weeks.

GAS OIL DROP FAILS TO LOWER GAS PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-The seneffect on the price of gas, according to testimony brought out before the Public Service Commission, in the ap-"It begins to appear that General Public Service Commission, in the apportunity of the New York and Queens able to bring Mexico through her first year or two of his administration with-

made prior to the drop in price for large quantities of fuel oil, between the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and the Consolidated Gas Comcans believed a large national loan pany. The city authorities, in oppositions would be necessary, but by putting up ing the increase, call attention to the fact that the directors of both these aid of a number of other men who ad-

PAINTERS' UNION RELEASES MEMBERS

PORTLAND. Maine-There is no stated price which a union painter shall receive from his employer in this city. Property owners were no tified through an advertisement signed by officers of Painters' Local Union No. 237, in the local newspapers today. that it had been voted to release every member to go to work wherever he saw fit at any price.

work as they can pick up here and They stated that they had been re-there in the villages. There is little sisting "lockout conditions" for the



AMERICAN PLACE IN SPANISH TRADE

United States Consul Declares More Attention Should Be Paid to Market and Methods -Urges Use of Language

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although the United States held the leading position in trade with Spain during the war this was because, and not in spite of the conflict, declared Edward I. Nathan, United States Consul stationed at Vigo, Spain, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Now, he said, first place has been taken by Great Britain. Germany is increasingly active and the continuation or improvement of American, commerce depends upon paying more attention to the market and to Spanish methods of doing busi-

said, to underrate the importance and the possibilities of Spain as a market for the output of the United States. the possibilities of Spain as a market for the output of the United States. He cited, for comparison, the popula-tions of Spanish-speaking South Amer-ica and Spain. The former has, with-out Portuguese-speaking Brazil, a population of 32,000,000, while that of Spain is 22,000,000. This, the consul asserted, emphasized the relative importance of Spain from a trade stand-

Purchasing Power

"Although the per capita purchasing power of the Spaniards is not nearly so large as South America," Mr. Nathan explained, "there is considerable wealth which is somewhat distributed. As Spain does not manufacture anything like her requirements, except in such lines as textiles, it is an open field for the manufacturing nations of the world. During the war the United well as in the total commerce. But now Great Britain has recovered her

former leading position.

"In Vigo, for example, British imports for 1920 amounted to 19,500 tons, those of the United States 13,000 tons, and Germany about 2500 tons. It is significant, however, that the latter figure consists almost entirely of manufactured goods, whereas, 20,000 tons of the imports from Great Britain and the United States were coal and petroleum, and flour and sugar from the United States.

Use of Language

Yone of the first requirements for successful trade with Spain is to use the Spanish language, both in correspondence and in commercial litera-While English can be used if absolutely necessary, unless the matrespondence. This is a detail of which our competitors in the Spanish narket are more particular than we

Although the currency of Spain has not declined in value so far as other nations, it was explained that the financial situation was somewhat comlicated and largely influenced by investments in German marks, French francs and sterling — particularly marks. This has brought about payment for German goods in marks and has naturally diverted some trade. The Spaniard now realizes that the American dollar would have been a better investment.

Consul Nathan expressed the opin-American investment in Spain, and the offering of high-grade American securities in Spain for Spanish investment, could be increased with co providing a way to pay the interest on the debt.

Service of the debt.

CALIFORNIANS PLAN FOR MUSIC FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BERKELEY, California Extensive preparations are being made for the three-day music festival to be held in the Greek Theater, at the University of California, September 15, 16 and 17. The festival will be confined to the roductions of Californian comp played and sung exclusively by California artists, and the second evening, September 16, will be devoted entirely to productions of Berkeley composers, with Berkeley musicians and singers. The festival will be an annual event, and is being organized by the art committee of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, assisted by virtually every musician in Berkeley. All the proceeds will go to the Berkeley War Me-morial Fund.

The program will be opened on the night of September 15 by a program to consist entirely of the works of Charles Wakefield Cadman, who will

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will be a mixed chorus, under direction of Eugene Blanchard and Lowell Redfield, also singing his songs.

Berkeley composers will be presented on the night of September 18, when Fred Maurer Jr., Henry B. Pasmore, Frederick Freeman and E. G. Stricklen will play their own compositions, and the Loring Cinb, a chorus of men's voices, will sing a group of songe by Wallace Sabin. Mrs. Raiph Waldo Trine, will give a dramatic reading of her own composition.

The third program will be given at the Saturday matinee, September 17, by the school children of Berkeley, under direction of Miss Victorine Hartley. Massed bands from the vari-

Hartley. Massed bands from the various schools, choruses from the high schools and groups of singers and young musicians, all from Berkeley, will be heard. The last concert will be given on the night of September 17, and will consist of compositions by members of the famous Bohemian Club, of San Francisco, under general direction of William J. McCoy. Th hemian Club symphony orchestra and chorus will appear. More than 1000 persons will take part in the en-

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office \
NEW YORK, New York—The George Washington, largest of the nine liners seized recently by the United States ship Company.

the Shipping Board for the purchase followed the receipt from Albert B. place on record a copy of Lasker, chairman of the board, of a under which they operate. letter notifying Francis R. Mayer, president of the company, that his offer to exercise the option of purchase in the agreement under which the ships had been operated would not be accepted because of the charge that the company was in default regarding many of the terms, covenants and con-ditions of the contract, and had been in arrears since March 31 for charter

Mr. Mayer is reported to have denied that the company owed rentals of more than \$400,000, as has been charged, Chairman Lasker's letter stated further, however, that bids of purchase would be considered, should he company prove its financial ability

PETITION AGAINST COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois-An involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the three trustees of the Cooperative Soclety of America, Harrison Parker, John Coe and N. A. Hawkenson, was filed on behalf of three holders of beneficial interests" in the United States District Court here yesterday. A. M. Blum, attorney for the petition ers, alleged fraud in the sale of securities and the formation of other corporations effecting an illegal dissipation of assets. Judge K. M. Landie set the case for hearing next Wednesday and ordered that in the meantim none but the ordinary course of business, that of operating chain grocery stores, be engaged in by the defend-

IAMAICA PROPOSES LAND RESTRICTION

Encroachments by Alien Commines Is Regarded With Apprehension—Licensing Plan Proposed as the Remedy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—For some time there has been increasing uneasiness here at the hold which allen companies are obtaining, at or threaten to obtain, over land in this 17, colony. There is no feeling of hostility to foreign capital, but it is realized that there is a danger of its becoming the dominant factor here, and of its reducing this island to industrial de-

Another complaint, heard with increasing frequency, is that these for-eign companies, registered abroad, and with headquarters there, not only take their profit out of the island, but can-not be made to bear a fair share of taxation here. Difficulty has been found also, in some cases, in getting hold, and that comparatively easily, of full information about the charter of

GEORGE WASHINGTON
FLIES MAIL LINE FLAG
if it passes, a good deal more control can be exercised over allen com-panies operating here. The bill is now before the Legislative Council. It provides that allen companies must obtain a license from the gov-ernment to give sanction to their tenure of land in Jamaica. Property Shipping Board, sailed yesterday for Plymouth, England, Cherbourg, France and Bremen, Germany, flying the house is exempted, and proper provision is flag of the United States Mail Steam quired. Beyond these, however, allen The company announced that a companies will, under this measure, formal bid would shortly be made to be required to obtain a license for the Shipping Board for the purchase their land ownership, to pay such fee of all nine liners. This announcement as is fixed under the law, and to followed the receipt from Albert B.

An alien company is defined as one "formed and incorporated without His Majesty's dominions," and shall also include a company incorporated withmuch as 10 per cent of the shareholders are aliens, if as much as 10 per cent of its capital is held by or for allens, if as much as 10 per cent of the voting power is held by or for aliens, or if as much as 10 per cent of the amount secured by debentures, stock or bonds is held by or tor aliens," and lastly, if the manager or any person "in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of the body corporate is accus-tomed to act, is an alien."

The license shall be granted by the Governor in Privy Council for such period as may be mentioned. The authority granting it can attach "such terms, conditions and restrictions as the Governor in Privy Council shall in each case, in his absolute discre-tion, see fit." The authorities can also refuse any application for a li-

cense "without assigning any reason Regarding property already held here by the companies concerned, the following is the section, No. 7, dealing with the matter: "Their grants, leases, or conveyances of land, or any interest in land in the colony that have been made and issued prior to the passing of this law to any alien company, such shall be valid and effectual for the purposes of this law, provided that every such coma license and fulfill the other require-

The law is to come into operation by proclamation on a date named by

WE'VE said for many years that "good shoes are an economy." And each year many careful buyers have learned the value of this fact. They have found that by buying the very best of shoes, they get far greater satisfaction in appearance and comfort, as well as months of extra wear. Experience proves to them that in footwear, the very best is the most economical. HANAN & SON Good Shoes are an Economy

telects Nearly All Change

majority of the actual majority of the statement that all terrian states are so does members of the Covenant a statement to the effect that "agreements between members of the League, tending to define or complete the engagements contained in the Covenant for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of international cooperation, may not only be approved by the League, but promoter itself to be competent in the atter. "The preposal indeed implies the than are amendment to the Covenant; it entails," the report remarks, drastic change in the very nature the present League of Nations; it and direct tendency to modify the ndamental principle of the League by the Council or Assembly."

Report May Be Supplemented

So it is seen that there is no likelinged of the Covenant being voted by the forth-

definite declain been arrived at, as because of the committee of the declain of Article 19 of the session, several great powers had roved avorse to the idea of compution in submitting conflicts to the negretational Court of Justice, it was not be expected that the similar ropessi of Portugal and the three candinavian governments would find the commission. In receiving it, the latter used another trange and out-of-place argument by taking that it was "intentional?" The commission does not think it possible to form a allowing the present wording of Article 10 impose on members of the Covenant." The commission does not think it possible to form a allowing the present wording of Article 10 impose on members of the Covenant. The commission does not think it possible to form a allowing in every case to arbitration and not be compulsory." Of course, were not to undergo any considerable change owing to the forthment of the fathers of the Covenant; they knew it long before the avision commission told it them; at that is no reason why the article a question should not be altered if hought wrong! Another remark of the Covenant of the commission told it them; at that is no reason why the article a question should not be altered if hought wrong! Another remark of the Covenant, they knew it long before the evision commission told it them; at that is no reason why the article a question should not be altered if hought wrong! Another remark of the Covenant, they knew it long before the evision commission told it them; at that is no reason why the article and the extraction of the commission. In the possible to form a large with the commission of the commis

anual budget and the approval of the ared in favor of a change of the wenant in respect of unanimity; as escated on the Council." The members of the League escated on the Council." The me naturally being unable to exist out financial means, it becomes inancial means, it becomes that "the risk of compromis-

Incurred."

The Covenant does not mention the organ or group which is to fix the budget. The revision commission adopted the Dutch proposal that it is the Assembly which "shall vote the annual budget and approve the accounts of the League," No doubt this important motion will receive the approval of the next Assembly's discursions.

Tet another Dutch suggestion, conjointly with a similar one made by the
Scandinavians, was accepted by the
commission in proposing that the
four non-permanent members of the
League's Council be elected for a term
of four years, no member being eligible for two consecutive terms. Thus
every atate in the League might have
a chance to be represented on the
ted for joy. London raged. Similarly,
when the Allies went to Constantinople, the Italians enjoyed with the
Turks a popularity, denied to the
Allies, although the Italians, only nine
years ago, took from Turkey her two
last African provinces—Tripoli andthe parts were inverted. Rome shouted for joy. London raged. Similarly,
when the Allies went to Constantinople, the Italians enjoyed with the
Turks a popularity, denied to the
Allies, although the Italians, only nine
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Turks a popularity denied to the
Allies, although the Italians enjoyed with the
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Turks a popularity.

ment tendency to modify the recipion way be supplemented to voting on the question hood of truly fundamental changes of the Covenant being voted by the forth-coming second assembly. Possibly an obstacle to her plans of commercial expansion in the Near East; Great the revision commission's report vill of the Argentine motion, its reply that there is no having decided to await the blockade commission's report before considering the fundamental of the Argentine motion, its reply that there is no the incoming amendments not the incoming amendments not the incoming amendments not the incoming amendments not the incoming amendments are obvious:

Trespective positions are obvious:

Italy saw in a great Greece, endowed with a powerful mercantile marine, an obstacle to her plans of commercial expansion in the Near East; Great Britain, on the other hand, under the spell of Mr. Veniselos, who had been having decided to await the blockade commission's report before considering the free plans of commercial expansion in the Near East; Great Britain, on the other hand, under the spell of Mr. Veniselos, who had been having decided to await the blockade commission's report before considering the free plans of commercial expansion in the Near East; Great Britain, on the other hand, under the spell of Mr. Veniselos, who had been having decided to await the blockade commission's report before considering the free plans of commercial expansion in the Near East; Great Britain, on the other hand, under the commission's report before considering the free plans of commercial expansion in the Near East; Great Britain, on the other hand, under the spell of Mr. Veniselos, who had been having decided to await the blockade commission's report before considering the free plans of commercial expansion in the Near East; Great Britain, on the other hand, under the commission's report before considering the free plans of the free plans of commercial expansion in the Near East; Great Britain, on the other hand, under the commission in the other h "drastic changes in the very altering Article 16 which deals with ish interests in the Levant. Besides, the sanctions to be applied against ever Since Lord Salisbury had said that in the Crimean war, when Italy definite declaion been arrived at, as yet, with regard to the Canadian desire for the elimination of Article 10 of the ish Foreign Ministers had abandoned to the content of the content

tween the Two Countries Over Turkish Question Is Suggested in Spite of Difficulties

of Count Sform's tehure of the Italian relations of unanimity."

The of unanimity. The coolness was largely due of the assembly, the Continue what it e., to discriminate binding decisions has requiring only and the French Government and a different one to the British. The binding decisions has requiring only suppleions were aroused.

On their side, the Italians complain that Mr. Lloyd George promised them Smyrna at the meeting of St. Jean de Maurelenne in April, 1917, and them assigned it to Greece under the fiction can be defined assigned it to Greece under the fiction of unanimity.

Italian relations advised efforts during her temporary occupation of Valona and its "Hinterland" provoked great opposition on the part of the Albanians, who had no wish to be made into Italians. That is the opinion of Riss Edith Durham, the eminent British traveler in Albania.

But is Albanian Independence attainable? Are the Albanians, who, alone of the Balkan races, never succeeded in forming an independent state—for Skanderbeg was only a local chieftain—during the Middle Ages, capable of constituting a modern na-

mitted that Italy did not want terri-torial acquisitons in that part of Asia Minor, but Italians contend that that was a matter for them to decide and that a promise was a promise.

War Policies Conflicted

War Policies Conflicted

But even before that incident British and Italian policies had been opposed in the Near East during the course of the war. Great Britain officially and nationally supported Mr. Veniselos; Count Bosdari, then Italian Minister at Athens and now Italian Governor of Rhodes and Castelloryzo, or "Castel Rosso," as the Italians call it, was a warm adherent of King Constanting. of King Constantine.
When Mr. Veniselos fell last year,

the whole Italian press rejoiced, while the entire British press lamented; when King Constantine was restored, the parts were inverted. Rome shout-ed for joy, London raged. Similarly, when the Allies went to Constantia chance to be represented on the Council sooner or later.

Lastly, the commission approved of the principal notion at the bottom of the Tzecho-Sjovakian amendment, the commission recommending to add to article 21 of the Covenant a statement to the effect that "arrangements had seen and felend".

tese, Santarosa, who fell for Greece at Navarino in 1825, while Mr. Lloyd George continued those of his prede-cessor, Canting, who laid the diplo-matic foundations of Greek independence in 1827. The reasons for these respective positions are obvious: Italy saw in a great Greece, endowed the doctrine of maintaining "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire" which the Italians gave a severe blow by the Libyan war of 1911-1912.

In 1898, Lord Salisbury advised the retrocession of Thessaly to Greece, on the ground that Christian territory, once liberated from the Turks, should not be restored to them. The suc cessive Armenian massacres further alienated British public opinion from finally, the entry of Turkey into the war on the side of Germany in 1914 made Great Britain her open enemy. Turkey in Europe practically ceased to exist, and the map was almost restored to the position of 1453.

Conditions of Cooperation With these precedents, it seem mental; it is guided by what Mr. Sa-landra called "sacred sgoism." It will be, therefore, necessary to convince the Italians that their interests He in be, therefore, necessary to convince the Italians that their interests lie in collaboration with Great, Britain. There would have to be some sort of compromise. It is suggested that Smyraa should be administered by the Allies rather than by the Greeks, under the nominal sovereignty of Turkey, jast as Macedonie was divided into sectors, each controlled by a European power, under the Mürysteg program of 1903. Thrace would be left Greek, although Italy, in her arrangement with the Kemalists, promised to support the Turkish claims to both Smyraa and Thrace. Italy would also be asked to carry out the arrangement of the cession of the Southern Sporades (except Rhodes and Castellolyte) to Greece, made between Mr. Veniseles and Mr. Tittoni, and hitherio unexecuted on the plea that the Treaty of Sevres has not been ratified.

In compensation, Italy would receive British support for her prior sconomic claims, better terms for obtaining British coal, the right con-

It may be doubted whether, after the evacuation of Valona and Adails, the cession of Poyt Harose and the Treaty of Rapallo, the present, or any Italian government will be able, or willing, to make further ascrinces. The new Foreign Minister has said that he will not yield anything more; and the three groups of the Right inhist that the Minister shall not do so.

Foreign Minister has said that he will not yield anything more; and the three groups of the Right imist that the Minister shall not do so.

Italy and Thrace

With respect to Thrace and Albania, the position is, however, easier. Italy has no special interest in either a Turkish, or a Bulgarian, Thrace, while she has considerable interest in an independent Albania. She has learned by bitter experience that the Albanians have no desire for an Italian protectorate; her well-meant but ill-advised efforts during her temporary occupation of Valona and its "Hinterland" provoked great opposition on the part of the Albanians, who had no wish to be made into Italians. That is the opinion of Miss Edith Durham, the eminent British traveler in Albania, and of other British friends of Albania.

capable of constituting a modern na-tion? Like the Highlanders of Scot-land before 1746, they have lived for centuries under a tribal system, while there are three religions in their small country, and in the Balkans religion and politics are inseparably combined. At the very moment when an Albanian delegation was asking the League of Nations and the conference of ambassadors to grant Albania the fron tiers of the Florence protocol of 1914, there comes the news that the tribe of the Roman Catholic Mirdites, the most famous of Albania, which used to be ruled in semi-independence by princes of its own, of whom Prenk (or "Peter") Bib Doda was the last, ment of Tirana under the leadership of Marka Gjoni, with the demand that the Mirdite country should be formed into a separate canton with its capital

A Confederation Possible

In the south, too, Cheimarra, in mortalized by Byron, longs for inde-pendence, while there is little in common between the Ghegs of the north and the Tosks of the south. Perhaps the solution may be found in a con-federation on cantonal lines, as in the case of Switzerland. Only the Albanians are not Swiss.

In Arabian questions Italy's interes should be to walk side by side with Great Britain. Hitherto, Italian opinon has been unfavorable to the British position in Egypt, Italy has never officially recognized the British proomciaily recognized the British pro-tectorate over that country, and Egyp-tian emissaries have intrigued against Great Britain in Rome. But Italy, whose position in Tripoli is not exactly Thus, Italy was pro-Turk; the British Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese, Santaross, who fall for Grant Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese, Santaross, who fall for Grant Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese, Santaross, who fall for Grant Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese, Santaross, who fall for Grant Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Premier Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Philhellene; Italy abandoned the traditions of the Piedmontese Philhellene; Italy abandoned the Piedmontese Philhellene; Ita Besides, Italy, as a Muhammadan power, is yet young and has not the prestige of Great Britain among Muhammadans. Not long ago the writer heard a lady from Constantinople ask, if she could have a British "vise" for that city; she was told by the Con-sul, to whom she applied, that she ould not, as Great Britain had no legal position there. "You do not know the Turks," she replied, "they respect no nation so much as the Brit-Respect and love are different things; but the former is very useful mire character.

SIR HARRY LAUDER URGES FRATERNITY

A Member of Masonic Craft, He Holds That World Peace Depends on Brotherly Kindness

al correspondent of The Christian

EDINBURGH, Scotland-The Earl of Cassillis, first grand principal of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Sco land, together with several grand chapter officers, has made a tour of the Scottish province. He con-secrated the Cowal Royal Arch Chapter No. 496, at the Burgh Hall, Dunoon when a vigorous and impressive oration was given by the Rev. William Howie, the parish minister, and a member of the chapter. At the after somewhat difficult to imagine that Great Britain and Italy can see eye to eye in the Levant. Italian policy is never, as British often has been, sentimental: it is mental: it is mental. It is mental in the case of the craft who can be considered as the case of the craft who can be considered. member of the craft, who, toward the close of the evening, made a striking speech appealing for a stronger in-terest among Freemasons in teaching

panions by wearing Highland costume.
In his address he gave an interesting account of his recent tour in the north and also spoke of his experiences in visiting chapters at Gibraltar, Tangier, Morocco, and other ports on the Medi-terranean. He also expressed a desire that a provincial grand chapter might be established for Argyll and the Isles. which would relieve the suprem-grand master to some extent in the way of visitations. The St. Blaine Chapter has at present 139 companions on the roll of membership and a credit balance showing an increase over the previous year.

Service at Auchterderran

St. James Lodge, No. 713, Keith, ha for a Masonic temple there has become an urgent one, and the members of the lodge, along with their lady friends, have formed separate committees for the purpose of raising funds with this object in view.

An interesting Masonic service was held at Auchterderran parish church, when the brethren of Lodge Minto, No. 585, Lochgelly, and Lodge St. Fot-hads, No. 1059, headed by the Auch-terderran pipe band, marched in pro-cessional order to the church, the area of which had been reserved for their occupancy. The service was very impressive and was conducted by R. N Paton and William Maguire, the latter being the chaplain of Lodge St. Fot-

VISCOUNT JELLICOE AND JUTLAND BATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor WELLINGTON, New Zealand-Viscount Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet, who commanded the British Fleet from the outbreak of the war in 1914 until late in 1916, and who is now Governor-General of New Zealand, is "making good" in the office. One may a little impatiently when he reads that the Germans are claiming to have won the Battle of Jutland, which was the sole big fleet action of the war him from entering the controversy that had been waged on this point by some of the "arm-chair" admirals and so he sails his little yacht on the sunny waters of the Waitemata and waits confidently for the verdict of

The mere layman may scarcely vensome 20 months, put out into the British scouts. The British battlecruisers raced ahead and made sacrifices in an effort to hold the Germans until the British battleships could get into touch. The Germans swung away before the approach of the main. British fleet and escaped into the gathering darkness after an exchange of long-range shots. When daylight returned the British were in unchal-lenged possession of the North Sea; the German battleships did not come out again until they made their way to the Firth of Forth in surrender.

Lord Jellicoe could say a great deal in amplification of that summary that he would admit that if this or that had been done, the Germans would have failed to escape. But to declare that the Germans were the chuckle. He knows just what sort of a victory they had and why they never

SCHOOLS INCLUDE RELIGION Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana-Weekda; religious education for high school credit will be offered the pupils in the

HISPANO-MOROCCAN of the district, welcoming the resouthstives and making special rangements for their entertains and instruction. The Hispano-Hel WEEK AT CEUTA

Hoped-For Result Is the Spreading in Spain of Better Knowledge of the Work Being Done in Zone, and Its Possibilities

established, the idea being in effect to work for the good of their country, the same as that obtaining in the various other "weeks" that are held from bad." subjects of continual importance, the exchange of opinions, the intensification of effort and the making of recommendations, together with some inevitable temporary development of the social side of things and sightseeing. The Spanish enterprise in Morocco at the present time is in such a particularly interesting and delicate state that a special interest attached to the holding of this conference week. the chief harbor of entrance to the western end of the Spanish zone, and almost as good an example as can be found of Spanish enterprise and effort in Morocco. A preliminary reception was held at the Hotel Majestic and vas attended by representatives of all departments of Spanish life and activity in the zone, while the Marquess de Valero de Palma, Francis Rodri-guez, and other personages camo from Madrid for the purpose. Afterward the inaugural session was held in the Apollo Theatre. General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, was electe honorary president, and Mr. Saavedra secretary-general of the protectorate; Commandant-General Alvarez del Manzano and others, vice-presidents. speeches by Mr. Zurano, Mr. Roda frime working in conjunction with test against its representing the naaggrandigement of Spain. At the close off there were no serious demonstrator of his speech there were vivas fotions against it, the whole proceed-Spain, the King and the army, and ings being marked by their un-

Educational Progress

resolutions were passed with regard have a very large bearing on the to education in the protectorate. The establishment of educational institutes at Larache, Ceuta and Melifia was favored, and also of a university at tion of war against England there Ceuta which, in addition to law and other faculities, should embrace chairs fanaticism; rather does it appears to other faculties, should embrace chairs of Moroccan law and native manners and customs. It was recommended also that in such a university there should be given courses of commentaries on the Koran and Semitic literature. The representatives of Tetuar in the assembly proposed that an insti-tute should be established in that city also, but the meeting was of opinion that it was not necessary at this stage

At the beginning of the next session agricultural matters were dealt with, and a number of reports and state-ments were read indicative of the high prospects of agriculture in the zone, and the necessity of more intensive some pointed observations on this matter and spoke also upon the prob-North Sea and was located by the lem of the early reorganization of the civil services in the protectorate. idea for the creation of a North Africa province in which the protected zone would be included, Melilla and Ceuta maintaining their existing regime and ayuntamientos being established in the tamientos to include Spanish Muham. madan and Hebrew representatives. The functions of the High Commission er with respect to these ayuntamientos would be comparable with those of a civil governor.

Then it was proposed that three electoral districts should be estabished, and that the districts of the Levant, the center and the west should each return a deputy to the Congreso while the whole province would return one senator. This met with the general approval of the assembly. Afterward the Tangier question inevitably came up for discussion, the Marquess de Viesca making a speech in which he ast forth the reasons why Spain considered that Tangler ought to be Spanish. At the close of this session Mr. Rodrigues close of this session Mr. Rodriguez made a review of the opinions that had been expressed and indicated points that should be observed in the propaganda of Spanish interests in North Africa.

Various Entertainme

During the week visits were paid to Larache, Tangier, and Tetuan. The ex-cursion to Larache was very interest-

after which they were taken in automobiles to Alcasarquivir, General
Barrers and Col. Castro Girona accompanying this expedition, which
mainly concerned the military organization which was being effected in this
quarter, a number of appeaches being
made with this reference. General
Barrera said that after the army had By apscial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CEUTA, Morocco—What is called a "Hispano-Moroccan week" has been a "Hispano-Moroccan week" has been what is called the said, "tell the people that here are what has been a "Hispano-Moroccan week" has be

At Tangier the assemblists were re-Spain—the broad consideration of ceived by the Spanish colony and en-Theatre, Carrillo Albornoz, president of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce. much speech-making taking place. The Spanish Minister, Mr. Serrat, entertained them at the legation, and in the evening, Isaac Bentata, a wealthy Jew. also entertained the gathering to supper. At Tetuan the considerable party was given lunch by the High Commissioner, and at 3 in the af-ternoon they were taken for a visit to various military positions on the out-skirts, returning to Tetuan for a Moorish supper in the evening. The whole of the proceedings were of an eminently instructive character, and it was felt that they were likely to have good results in spreading in Spain a better knowledge of the work that was being done and of the possibilities of the

ZAGHLUL'S PRESTIGE IN EGYPT ON WANE

By special correspondent of The Christian ALEXANDRIA, Egypt-At length,

Mr. Ortega, the secretary, read a long after considerable delay and the most report on the work and objects of the strenuous opposition on the part of gathering, after which there were Saad Zaghlul Pasha and his supand Mr. Rodriguez. The last named porters, the Egyptian political mission presided over this session, and set left for England and everybody, orth his views upon the lines that whether supporter or opponent, was social action should pursue in Span-ish Morocco, to the end that, the civil threats of serious outbreaks as a prohe military effort, this country might tion fizzled out, and while there was come a powerful means for the no marked enthusiasm in sending it telegrams were sent to the King, the tious quietude. This is the best Foreign Minister and the High Comproof that Zaghlul Pasha's influence missioner, giving them an account of is rapidly waning and that the the opening of the assembly.

Egyptians are beginning to realize that the only way in which a solution lies is in facing the facts and rec-At a subsequent session a number of ognizing that the status quo must

> fanaticism; rather does it appear to between Anglo-Egyptians and Egyptians are becoming more cordial. The outlook certainly does appear to have improved very sensibly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor GLASGOW, Scotland—A scheme for new natural history department at Glasgow University, at a cost of about £130,000, is now being proceeded with. The building is to be erected at Anniesland, in close proximity to the modern warfare. But does anybody outside Germany really believe that the Germans won that battle? The German High Seas Fleet, after staythe accommodation of live animals. There has long been a lack of proper sity's activities, and particularly as regards zoology, and as part of the building is expected to be ready for use next session, it is hoped that accommodation will be provided worthy of the reputation which has been achieved in this realm of research by those who have been associated with the University of Glasgow. But for war this extension would have been made much earlier.

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WAR'S EFFECT ON GERMAN SOCIETY

idespread Movement in Re-public Aims at Subordination of Private Interests to Those of the State as a Whole

DADEN, Germany—it is un-y too early to estimate with it is effect of the war on the rtain general tendencies of in all lands, and perhap more distinctly than in.
Here, in spite of the al changes, the effect of the comments to have been evolutionary.

saking quite breadly, English sation is based upon the idea of mality. The individual, and not take or the community, is the pivot of national life. English is aim at turning out "gentle-rather than members of a social. Individual character is valued highly than achievement for the sunity. In Germany, on the other the ideal is, and long has been, perfect state. Social life turns the concept of the community whole. The individual is of value as a personality than as the deservant of the state. The is work for the Fatherland or than for the individual pupil.

as developments, but merely to in-ste their nature. In the general vament of modern life, it is of im-tance that one should understand at is going on in other lands. And other or not one is in sympathy-these tendencies, their existence uid be realized, and the manner in th they must react upon the civil-ton of the world.

w World Outlook

of the war has been to of the community. This sys-il not necessarily be on the Socialism or Communism, as understood. It will develop lanner suited to the special and traditions of the German

Socialistic Enterprises

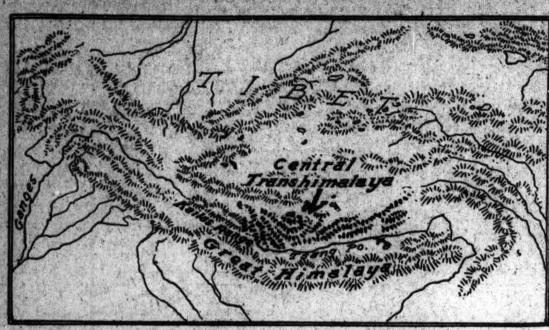
or some 10 years or more there has in gradually growing up in Gerny a great network of semi-social-centerprises: municipal trading terms, public credit banks, agriculal combines, state insurance combines, cooperation societies, and the The swar-increasing socialization adultry is thus by no means a prodof the post-war conditions. It is roly the natural expansion of tendies rooted in modern German life, a noted writer, Mr. Naumann, went far as to say in his book "Central rope" that even in 1914 competitive rate industry, in the sense known England or the United Etates, did really axist in Germany, so exceed-y complex was the fashion in which community checked, controlled and orbed private business.

TEDIN PLACES THE KAILAS RANGE

Swedish Explorer Corrects Tibetan

To the Editor of The Christian Science In the number for June 8, 1921 [Vol. XIII, No. 163), of your excellent paper I have read with great interest a very able and well-written article: "The Tibetan Frontier."

Speaking of the mountains of Southern Tibet the author says: "The northerly branch is known as the Zaskar Range, while the southern branch is the Great Himsiayan Range



The mountain ranges north of the Great Himalayas

is seen. It is true that in certain artistic circles there is an extreme reaction in favor of individual free-dom. But this only shows up the more clearly the general movement toward a collectivist society.

GENERAL SMUTS UNION DAY SPEECH

Premier Describes Union Day as One Around Which Memories of South Africa Still Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

These territories were later annexed by the British Government, but subse-quently were given back. Then war broke out in 1899, and it was brought to an end when the Boer people were broken and crushed. But their spirit broken and crushed. But their spirit was great and strong, and the spirit shown by them in the day of defeat disaster and utter desolation was wonderful and surprising. Boer rule had been tried and had failed. For the next five years British rule was tried, but this was not satisfactory to either

"But after the successful experiment of self-government, out of the storm and trouble of the past, a new spirit came to South Africa, the spirit of partnership and equality. Domination by either race had proved a failure, and the time had come for a much greater experiment, namely, the Union of South Africa, born out of that spirit of equality, partnership, cooperation and union. Union Day, therefore, we regarded as the day of days for South Africa, marking the new foundation upon which the white race were to start.

spirit of equality, partnership, coopmormous extent of the state
and insurance systems in Gerhich form great ramifications,
g and stimulating trade in a
vary, is alone sunfeignt to
the sconomic life of the counply from that of any purely
ve community. This kind of
continued General Smuts, "we can
justly say it is no longer an experimort, but one of the most outstanding
historic successes of our generation.

South Africa had all the possibilities
of modern capital when used
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that Nath Sing discovered the Kailas
anguarding myself, I am sufficiently
familiar with the history of explorathe history of exploramap and flowing myself. I am sufficientl

survey officers who accompanied the Tibet Frontier Mission in 1904, while Cover it, no."
On a little sketch-map accompany-

it. Still it was called the Kailas range, the "Kailas Range," which Range. It is no rare occurrence that should have claimed to have discovered special to The Christian Science and the from its South African News Office on the list system its superior of the Cape Town, Cape Colony—At the Cape Colony—At

gion, vis., the short range to which silence the sacred Mt. Kailas belongs. This I add paradise. The great Indian poet, mess atlas will be published in a few months. The best way will be to order a copy from the publisher, Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt, Stock-

Whose bread back covered with a tiger's hide.
Was steep to climb at Mt. Knilasa's side.

regular folds were pressed up, and calculable unless stocks of yarn or every fold is a mountain range. I cloth are being carried. The business the range was known to the Survey of have signified them with native India as the Kailas Range before names of which the most important Sven Hedin ever started for Tibet. Explore it he certainly did; but disgangsi, Terinam Range, Lunpo-gangsi, Range, Rang have signified them with native can, in great measure, be accommonames of which the most important dated to the capital of the adventurer, gangsi, Terinam Range, Lunpo-gangsi, Lunkar Range, Kapta, Susla Range, Pedang. Range, Lavar Range and

On a little sketch-map accompanying the article a mighty range, the
Kallas Range, is stretching all the
way from the uppermeet Indus to the
region north of Linas.

The problem is not as simple as that.
The Survey of India supposed there
was one mountain range north of the
Tsangpo. But nobody had ever crossed
it. Still it was called the Kallas

Teangpo But nobody had ever crossed

your readers that there is only one explorers mistake a mountain wall for ered! Without jealousy I leave this a mountain range. What Nain Sing discovery to the author of "The

after a whole century of struggle, but also the greatest defeat in South also the greatest defeat in South Africa, as it was the date upon which the Treaty of Verceniging was signed. He rapidly sketched the history of sittly increased interest in its management and results. In all directions there is a pooling of interests. The Boers resented British rule, and initiated the Great Trek to and the dimination of much at the estimated that the saving to many, effected through the pooling concerns in the iron industry, is not 2100,000 per annum.

Socialistic Fatemann. Africa, as it was the date upon which the Treaty of Vereeniging was signed. He rapidly sketched the history of South Africa during the last century. Essentially it was the history of a long struggle between the two white races. The Boers resented British rule, and initiated the Great Trek to escape from it. But in Natal they came under the hated rule once more, and they continued their trek to the arms of the struggle books. There is no such formation in Tibet. It has only been consoled the structure of the United States in Peking, William Woodville Rock-hill, has made two brilliant journeys across eastern Tibet, and he is the greatest scholar on matters Tibetan this: the "Kailas Range," as it was depleted by the Survey of India and as books, "The Land of the Lamas" it was drawn in the sketch of The Christian Science Monitor, does not extinct the structure of the United States in Peking, William Woodville Rock-hill, has made two brilliant journeys across eastern Tibet, and he is the placed by the Survey of India and as presented by the Survey of India and as the country. His books, "The Land of the Lamas" it was drawn in the sketch of The (1891) and "Diary of a Journey Christian Science Monitor, does not extinct the structure of the United States in Peking, William Woodville Rock-hill, has made two brilliant journeys across eastern Tibet, and he is the placed to belong to the Survey of India and as the country. His books, "The Land of the Lamas" (1891) and "Diary of a Journey (1891) and "Diary of a Journey of the Survey of India and as the country. His books, "The Land of the Lamas" (1891) and "Diary of a Journey of the Survey of India and as the country. His books, "The Land of the Lamas" (1891) and "Diary of a Journey of the Survey of India and as the country. His books, "The Land of the Lamas" (1891) and "Diary of a Journey of the Survey of India and as the country. His books, "The Land of the Lamas" (1891) and "Diary of a Journey of the Survey of India and as the country. His books, "The Land of the Lamas" taken a step in the region in question.

Admirable and important alpine expeHowever, there exists a Kailas ditions of Dr. and Mrs. Workman in

Range in the western part of the re- the Kara-korums be passed with I add a little sketch map of the princi range was discovered by Ippolito pal ranges discovered by me on the very Desideri in 1715, and has been briefly place where the sketch in The Chrisdescribed by him. But he was not the tian Science Monitor for June 8 has a first to tell us of its existence. It had "Kailas Range." The reader has to combeen known for thousands of years, as it is mentioned in the Mahabharata, the Ramayana and the Puranas. The Vayu Purana tells us that Mt. Himavant (Himalaya) was situated south vant (Himalaya) was situated south of Mt. Kailasa, on the top of which six was supposed to dwell in his paradise. The great Indian poet, Kaildasa, mentions it, e. g., in Canto Seven of his poem: The Birth of the

> In America a great interest prevails regarding the geography of the world. Several times I have felt a great temp-

IOINT CONTROL IN

JOINT CONTROL IN

LANGASHIRE MILLS

Diffusion of Ownership and of

Consequent Interest, Existing
in Great Weaving Center,
Example to Industrial World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — Among the
many valuable papers read at the
World Cotton Conference recently held
in Manchester, that by E. T. Parkers,
on the finance of the Lancashire cotton mills, took a prominent place.
This was due partly to the that
Er. Parkers position as a bank mana
leged increase in extreme Labor sentiment which has been advertised in
certain organs of the press would be impossible if the workers felt them, selves to be active participants in industrial affairs. It has been pointed out in recent works on economies, notably by J. A. Hobson in "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism," that the most striking feature of modern industrialism has been advertised in certain organs of the press would be impossible if the workers felt them, selves to be active participants in industrial affairs. It has been pointed out in recent works on economies, notably by J. A. Hobson in "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism," that the most striking feature of modern industrialism has been advertised in certain organs of the press would be impossible if the workers felt them, selves to be active participants in industrial affairs. It has been pointed out in recent works on economies, notably by J. A. Hobson in "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism," that the most riking feature of modern industrialism has been the tendency toward large-scale production and the growth of trusts; and that once the trust comes into an industry the day of the individual is over. The control of the trust is largely a matter of finance, and instead of ability rising from the ranks to a position of independence and responsibility, it is condemned, even though it may be promoted, to remain in subordination to the financial overlords. This permanent depression of the status of the worker can be a been adverted in certain organs and the industrial affai World Cotton Conference recently held in Manchester, that by E. T. Parkers, on the finance of the Lancashirs cotton mills, took a prominent place. This was due partly to the that Lr. Tarkes' position as a bank manager in Oldham provides him with first-hand information; but more because of the bearing of the subject upon the great industrial questions of the day, one of the chief of which is the problem of how heat to secure the problem of how best to secure the cooperation and conscious participa-tion of Lever in industry: a question which is of supreme i prisance in view of the uncertainty and instability

of the times.
It is characteristic of the Lancashire cotton trade that " is not an industry called into existence by the operations of finance. Finance, said Mr. Parkes, was the offspring of the trade and not the parent. Generally speaking, it may be said that the answer to the question "Who finances the mills of Lancashire?" is, "The people of Lancashire themselves." The banks which operate in the various districts take a share in the work, but it is a minor share only:

Extension of Weaving Sheds

In the weaving section, as distinct from the spinning section of the trade it is possible, even in these days of large scale enterprise, for individuals of modest means to commence in busi-ness. Mr. Parkes showed how the needed by the consumer. For this end, pursues Dr. Rathenau, there must be a coordination of productive enter-prises, a vast mass production for the people. The fact must be faced that up to the present at least one-half of the entire energy of the nation has gone to waste in superfluous competition.

It must be emphasized that these ideals are typical of what is really a widespread movement, permeating German life. In some ways, the industrial developments are the most striking; but in art, literature, education, and religion the same tendency is seen. It is true that in certain Tibet Frontier Mission in 1904, while every fold is a mountain respect to a must be sendency and consumer. For this end, pursues Dr. Rathenau, there must be and the Great Himalayan Range runs a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is a very energetic mountain-folding the entry of people of small capital is offered to an unital entry of people of small capital is offered the entry of people weaving shed may be erected as a small place and then gradually extended, and and it has thus remained largely in

The spinning section of the trade, on the other hand, owing to its advanced stage of specialization, needs large units of capital. In many other large scale industries, this has meant that the ownership and control have fallen into the hands of a few large capitalists. But in Oldham, which can be taken as the chief spinning town, the ownership is widely diffused among the inhabitants. The mills are run by joint stock companies, the capital of of the family. Not only this, but when which is subscribed by the general the imprisoned man is released he exjoint stock companies, the capital of body of individual citizens, and the periences the greatest difficulty in result is that the people of the town obtaining employment, many of his take an intense pride in their cotton fellow workers even demanding that

Local Investments Preferred

As Mr. Parkes says: "They prefer to invest their money in these local companies rather than elsewhere. The affairs of the companies are discusse with great freedom and a healthy public opinion is produced, which all goes to maintain efficiency. There are fewer rich men in the town in proportion to the population, probably, than in former days, but there are a great number of people in comfortable circumstances, able to save from their incomes considerable sums. sums are almost invariably put back into the trade in one shape or another. and there is thus secured a continual supply of new capital."

Another good feature of the Oldham Mills is the opportunity given for the advancement of men of ability, and the consequent encouragement of inthough it is impossible for an operative spinner to commence busines wing to the large capital required. he can, nevertheless, if he displays initiative and receives promotion, earn a reputation which will enable him to attract the capital of local investors, and thus, by a union of his personality with their resources, establish a new concern. This is continually happening in Lancashire, and the fact that in this way an outlet is provided for native ability and ambition proves a very effective influence in the avoidance of unrest and the stabilization of society.

Social Effects Far-Reaching

The existence of such methods of insuring the cooperation of the mass of the people in local industry has far-reaching social effects. The al-



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We have found it helpful to suggest
to the public in our National advertising that when looking for American
Walnut furniture, they insure their
own—and their descendants—astinfaction by asking the dealer "Is this
Walnut through and through?"
"He four Your Walnut & Walnut!"

AMERICAN WALNUT

MANUSACTIONERS ASSOCIATION

V

eged increase in extreme Labor senti- HOW NEW ZEALAND PROTECTS NATIVES Continued Respect of Treaty of Waitangi Enables Maoris to

indeed, they are bound

Of course, the introduction of co-

partnership and of joint control is a

tries, and this method is now receiving a trial in many places. But, fail-

ownership and interest which exists in Lancashire is an equally potent foe

RELEASED PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota -

What to do for the 500,000 men who

discharged from the prisons of the

dress made in the Chamber of Commerce rooms in Sioux Falls by Dr.

Edward Ruskin, of the Prison Welfard

Association. Dr. Ruskin asserted the

Investigation shows, said

people in any part of Ireland.

families of prisoners are broken up

through the incarceration of the head

ederal prison.

FACE DIFFICULTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Su WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Successive New Zealand governments have prided themselves on displaying a nice regard for the rights and privileges of the Maoris, the native inhabitants of the Dominion. It would be too much to claim that the Maoria have never suffered injustice; but the general policy of the country has been to accept in a reasonably generous to accept in a reasonably generous spirit the obligations that were inmanent depression of the status of the worker can but have an effect upon his attitude. Feeling himself shut out from any possibility of controlling the affairs of industry, he develops a class sentiment, helps class propa-gands, and thus fosters the idea of the "class war." curred by the white settlers when Maori chiefs, acting for an uncon-quered people, signed the Treaty of jects of Queen Victoria.

The strong feature of the treaty,

Hold Much-Desired Acreage

It is generally admitted, even by the extremist propagandists them-selves, that the most difficult indus-trial areas from their point of view of the spread of advanced ideas are those in which the workers have opwas that it secured them in posses sion of their lands and made possible for the white men, without breach of faith, to proceed with any policy of confiscation. Since 1840 many things have happened and the portunities of becoming manufactur-ers. In such districts, for example, as Maoris have parted with a very great deal of the land that they held at that the boot and shoe manufacturing vil-lages, nearly all the business men bave started life as operatives, and they still live, even in their prosperity. time. The cottages of the white set-tiers have replaced the native kain gas; sheep and cattle graze where the Maoris sna ed the birds and among their workers, to many of hunted the wild pigs. In many disfamily relationship, religious ties, or sporting friendships. It is obvious at once that it is difficult for the propa-gandist to develop a clear-cut division between Capital and Labor in such a than they require for their own subion forbid them to alienate this land. But there is one block of more than 500,000 acres that remains almo tirely in its virgin state. This is the Urewers country, where until com-paratively recent years some of the Maori tribes resisted civilizing influmeans of attracting the good will of the workers even in trustified indusences and lived to a large extent under the conditions that had contented their ing the adoption of such schemes, it must be admitted that the diffusion of

Highly Complex Process

The natives do not need this land. The younger generation has adopted the ways of the white man and does not wish to roam trackless forests. The white settler has pushed to the coundaries of the Urewera country, and the idle land is an offense in his eyes. But the government, having admitted the necessity for getting the ax and the plow into this area, has found the actual process to be highly

The Urewera country is "papatupa annually complete their terms and are and," that is to say, it is owned in common by the members of certain families and tribes. Now the Maoris United States, many of them with families, was the subject of an adhave an extraordinary regard for genealogy. They trace their relationships from generation to generation with a scrupulous accuracy not excelled by European royalty. problem was acute. The speaker formerly was chaplain at the South Zealand courts have been called upon to unravel legal problems arising from disputed Maori relationships dating back a century or two. Every Dakota penitentiary, and now is a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas, man and every woman who can prove relationship has an interest in the Urewera lands, and these interests are speaker, that about 80 per cent of the not individualized. One man may have a dozen different interests, but rood of land and claim it for his own. And if he cultivated a crop of kumeras on an acre of his own selection, all the other owners would have the right to come along and share the produce. he be discharged from his position if they learn that he has a prison record. Lands Bought Up

Society must take a more active in-terest in the released men, he in-The government has been buying insisted, if it is to solve this problem. than ten years, and it owns now about PRAISE FOR "ULSTER SPECIALS" still unable to claim a clear title to By special correspondent of The Christian any particular block of the country, Science Monitor and it cannot force any remaining DUBLIN, Ireland-Addressing the Maori to sell. Ministers have been "Ulster Specials" at Newtownards trying to arrange for the concentra-Camp. Sir Hamar Greenwood congrattion of the remaining Maori interests, Camp, Sir Hamar Greenwood congratulated them on their conduct during but difficulties arise at every turn. The the King's visit, and counseled them Maoris have to be unanimous before to maintain the discipline which made much progress can be made in any dithe Royal Irish Constabulary one of rection, and the government finds itthe greatest in the history of the Em- self in a tangle of tribal rights, ancient

the greatest in the history of the Empire and the world. He said it had always been his pride to back up the forces of the Crown in the House of Commons, and he hoped they would so settlement waits while those in back him up by doing their duty without any spirit of revenge, and thus bring peace to Ireland. He said that the last phase of the difficulties of lands finds the situation yexing, but Ireland was at that time being entered there is semething to be said in praise. Ireland was at that time being entered there is something to be said in praise upon, and reminded them that the gov- of New Zealand's recognition of the rnment had no quarrel with the Irish rights and prejudices of the Maori



THE HOUSEHOLD

an Comments on ndon Fashions

sink, the skirt banded with in where the tunic came to Apropos of this, London proclaim an accordion-pleat-tunic with a long-waisted one in brown and white, with seves embroidered in white, prown hat, was a pleasan, we the bleston sun, but not be

osses in what used to be or" (but they have a new consided with the same ef-look well on lawns, but

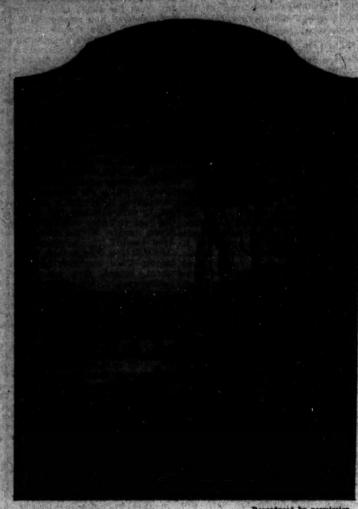
n there is to the in hing of so many well-mean, and that is to be seen in the seen in the most popular of shops preparatory to sum.

There are a few women of tinot types who carry their to well that they are not by what the French call or the cut of them. This individuality can wear anytoo appalling and retain its as; but the majority of as much distinguished by a la garment as the candle by ned snuffers, and the readynes' belonging to the epoch and motor cars, has stay. Let it, therefore, be ad prepared on a basis less

five the aviary has come in for its chare of attention these days of inservition and improvement. The

A large space of ground in the high many part of her garden was divided two with the shallow concrete bird ath placed midway; thus each side as allowed a half of this necessary

Tapestry Weaving in Scandinavia



what a twittering came from the septy little threats. Such preening in white georgette was edged it fastless crimming. There has been such as the preening in white georgette was edged it fastless crimming. There has been such as the pleasant buth. The such as the preening the tiple control of a work of the property of the such as the preening the tiple cancel, white on the half was a such as the pleasant buth. The such as the preening has the preening the tiple cancel of a work of the preening has the preening

onlooker, looked well in a spile with cloves" may be recomthe secure large orders, and which thereby furnish livelihood earned in a glided mahogany-framed mirror thereby furnish livelihood earned in a pleasant way, for a number of women.

One such stands on my writing-

the way in dull steel and finished the new finant way in a quite a good many withing way in dull steel and finished the strange, rough-surfaced, duck the strange, rough-surfaced, duck the strange way in dull steel and strange with the sollers will be strange, rough-surfaced, duck the strange will be strange, rough-surfaced, duck the strange will be strange, rough-surfaced, duck the soller will it, and then immediately included it and the strange will be strange will be strange. To the strange will be stra

ins to the sides of the work of time, and the warmin will soon its to the sides of thus necessitating as becaused the upticlined toward the sides of the work of time, was not pertilined toward the sides of the sides of the sides into more than a quartilined toward the sides of the sides of the sides facing each other, thus resembling to speak, been two leading centers for such weaving, both supported by large public orders, but one in particular also devoting bards of the side of the yellow of a hardboiled egg, mashed, moistened with a little mayoranise with timy points of a side facing the side of the yellow of a hardboiled from the atcolor of the towards, so that there is the side of the yellow of a hardboiled from the atcolor of the towards, so that there is the side of the yellow of a hardboiled from the atcolor of the towards, so that there is the side of the yellow of a hardboiled from the atcolor of the towards, so that there is the side of the yellow of a hardboiled from the atcolor of the towards, so that there is the side of the yellow of a hardboiled from the atcolor of the towards, so that there is the side of the yellow of a hardboiled from the atcolor of the towards, so that there is the side of the yellow of a hardboiled from the atcolor of the towards, so that there is the toward of the yellow of a hardboiled from the atcolor of the towards

Why the architects who planned so many of the old-fashioned apartments insisted on cutting off one end of the living room and creating a bedroom with the dimensions of nothing larger than a self-respecting clothes cupboard, is a mystery many modern home makers would like to solve. Occasionally one finds a landlord who will permit one to tear out the parwill permit one to tear out the par-titions and add the few extra square leet of floor space to the usually none too large living room, but more often one is forbidden this particular soluion of the hall bedroom problem

If this is the case, why not turn the room into a combination writing, guest and sewing room? Such a room source of much satisfaction in a small apartment, where space is at a pre-mium and the occasional guest forced to sleep on a makeshift bed on the living-room sofa, where the living room itself seldom offers the quiet and seclusion ao desirable when writing letters, planning the month's menus or checking up the household ac-counts, and where there is no place at

rating a very small room, no pictures were used, the old mirror and one shielded light being the only accents

Summer Muslins

be the latter were to the adornal to the given to the latter when to a large apartment of the given to the latter when to a large apartment of the given to the latter who half of Copenhages and has to these dresses the able management of Miss Dagman and the latter who half seemed to the design of the daughter of a well-known, a write. She had her weaving room installed in the sown half these three she gathered round her a cluster of clevrer and patient women, and as a reward for her excellent work she has a reward for her excellent work she has recently received from the King of Domnark the gold Medal of Merit, a high and the privacy down has also, and the sample of the signs of Lorens Frölich and perhaps edging the steeves and nach. Banks halfor, and their effect in the half is admirable.

New Rôles for the Hall New Rôles for the Hall Bedroom

Why the architects who planned to many of the old-fashioned spartments insisted no cutting of one end of the meaning and the meaning and the meaning and the fast intest pink. One very wretted or good for years apply of the most paper, or a policy of the same of the meaning and the fast intest pink. One very this district work has still to be done.

New Rôles for the Hall Bedroom

Why the architects who planned to many of the old-fashioned spartments insisted on cutting of one end of the meaning and the fast insisted or a count of place or the meaning and the fast instant the sille of the water, and add the fast or in a count of place or prim tittle scalinged trills, quite of water and a cupful of granulated sugar for about 10 granulate

the brim.

— Some of the most beautiful dresses | Chilled, then serve.

Black Raspberry Sirup—Mash black



Drawn for The Christian Science Menitor. A muslin dress and hat

are made of embroidered muslin. raspberries, bring slowly to a boil

kerchief linen, decorated with elaborate drawn-thread work, are very pretty and wash so well. The old fashioned spot muslins are to be seen again this year, and are certainly delightfully cool-leoking. They also have something of a decorative quaintness about them which is quite distinct from the charm of organdle.

In the illustration is seen a dress of white muslin, mauve spotted and banded with plain mauve muslin hems which are attached with fagot stitching. Worn with this dress is a mauve muslin hat, having the crown and part of the brim pin tucked, white the edge is transparent and plain. The hat is entreled with a wreath of field flowers of all colors, and grass.

These organdle hats are one of the joys of hot weather. They are so shady, and light as a feather to weath. They are made in various ways, semetimes the brims are decorated with embrodery, or bands of crinoline or coarse sifaw. Large bows of organdle are also used for trimming, and these look very light and airy, and we notice that on many of the newest hats the trimmings are once more placed securely on the brim, and no longer poured over the edge as at the beginning of the season. This is only what, one might have expected after the tresmendous sest with which practically every one followed this "dangling fashlon," indeed, it is quite a relief now both to see and to wear a streamerless hat.

The magpie tendency of the fashions

orless hat.

The magple tendency of the fashions of this season has made itself as definitely felt in the scheme of things muslin as it all other types of dress,

and strain. To each pint of juice add 1 cupful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of nutmeg, and 1/2 teaspoonful each of cloves and ginger. The spices are best if they are placed in a small bag of thin cloth. Boil 15 minutes; skim and bettle.

Strawberry Pineapple Sirup.-Put together 1 pineapple shredded, 4

Mattress Protectors will been your mat-tresses clean and perfectly scalinty under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanker, easily weighed, good as new. Once used we are sure on busisheeser would be without, them. Not a incorp-but a sicessity. We have said over a million Hattress Protectors to families who know. Seld by first class depart-ment stores.

sirup. When it is cold, pour it over cracked ice, and ornament each glass with a slice of lemon or a bunch of

ripe currants.
Cherry Shrub—Put 2 quarts of ripe, Cherry Shrub—Put 2 quarts or ripe, pitted cherries through a fruit-press. Make a sirup, using 2 pounds of sugar to 2 quarts of water, and cook five minutes. Add the cherries and the juice of 2 lemons, strain and set aside until very cold. Serve with some of the fresh cherries floating on the sur-

face of the shrub.

Grape Cordial—To 1 quart of rich, unsweetened grape juice, add ¼ cup-ful each of cold water and sugar strup, and ½ teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Just before you serve the drink fill the glasses two-thirds full of cruzhed ice, and pour the cordial over it.

An Egg Drink—Beat 3 eggs thor-

oughly, add 6 cupfuls of ice water. Whip into the mixture the juice of 1 erange and a small amount of the grated rind. Serve it in glasses topped with whipped cream.

Milk Shake—Flavor rich milk or, if preferred, half milk and half cream, with vanilla, and add the well-beaten white of 1 egg and sugar to suit the taste. Put the milk into a screw-top jar or bottle, and shake it until it foams, but not hard or long enough to make it buttery. Pour it into glasses and sprinkle grated nutmeg on top.

To Wash All-Wool Blankets

It is a very easy matter to wash woelen blankets so they retain their softness and fluffness; the one hard thing about it is lifting them while

Shave one bar of white soap, nonalkaline, and melt by boiling in water; add two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax. Have ready a tub of cold rain water, and pour this melted seap into it, let stand till cold, then put the blanket in and let it stand over night. Have plenty of water to cover every part of it. In the morning lift and crush up and down in this suds, when every bit of dirt will be removed. Have ready another tub of rain water. and lift, without wringing, into this and rinse. Rinse at least twice and hang up without wringing. A windy day is especially fine for drying blankets. Fold the blanket lengthwise, matching the side edges, and pin to clothesline with the clothes pins about three inches apart. Shake a little occasionally, and after partly dry pe-verse it and dry completely. Blankets washed this way are as fluffy and woolly as when first new, and aside from the lifting when so wet, the process is very easy and simple.

If the blanket washed is a new one,

or one never washed before, the siz-ing, or whatever chemical is used in new blankets, will spoil the soap suds for further use, otherwise, unless too soiled, it can be used for a second blanket or other purposes.

Preventing Colors From Running or Fading

Before washing a new colored dress or garment, or white garments with colored embroidery or trimmings, put it to soak for a couple of hours in cold water in which is dissolved a little vinegar and some salt. About a spoonful of each to a gallon of water. This will settle the colors, but will not injure in any way either the clean or solled garment. It is always wise to dry colored garments in a shady place.

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VA



BUSINESS FINANCE. INVESTMENTS

ONDITION REVIEW

ya Making Better Sho d Crop Prospect Is Above rmal, So the Outlook Is idered Very Encouraging

ns, and with a big fall's serable saving in wages, the outhile it records a continued fall-in gross carnings, shows an ino of \$478,960 in the net, as com-

nths' gross, while below year, was considerably in at of the first six months

Catadian Bank of Commerce, wide survey of the prairie as, says that at the middle of seat was 118 per cent above the At that date Saskatchewan prospect 140 per cent of an crop; Maultona 11 per cent, there was 15 per cent below the provinces on the yield of wheat. rage. The forecast for the ovinces on the yield of wheat triey, rye, and flax was: Sas an 133 per cent, Manitoha 111, seria 50 per cent of the av-

to show large profits, out showing that while loss of £84,084 in the made a profit of £249,-departments, which en-pany to make a distribuper cent on its ordinary STOCKS STEADY IN

its preferred. mergency tariff has already value of exports to the United test the trade returns for June string that whereas the value in year \$25,136,000, in June it had len to a little over \$22,0000,000, or ecrease of 14 per cent. There has a heavy decline in the mevement train and cettle to the work of the control markets in the main were steady. Attendance of brokers in the house as heavy decline in the movement rain and settle to the United the value of these shipments United Kingdom last month bean far greater than that to sublic. Indeed, wood, pulp, and accounted for over 50 per cent exports to the latter last imports from the United States fell away heavily during the being only \$43,137,000, as ared with \$55,074,000 for the month last year. In the case United Kingdom the drop was trom New York.

Markets in the main were steady. Attendance of brokers in the house again was limited.

Some oil shares were cheerful. Shell Transport & Trading was 5½. Mexican Eagle 7 5-16. The industrial department was hard but changes in prices were narrow. Hudson's Ray was 5½. Rubber shares were duli, there being no improvement in the crude article. Gilt-edged investments were irregular but the undertone was firmer. French loans were duli and unchanged. Moderate profit taking occurred in home rails. Dollar descriptions were firmer on better news from New York. the United Kingdom the dr 224,119,000 to \$5,231,000.

Loun to Be Met

enry Dayton, Minister of Fi-announces that Canada will a \$15,000,000 loan maturing in ase in expenditure, to ase in expenditure, to have the had to have the sing, but it

Selling Prices and Cost of Produ tion Still Needs Readj Before Much Business Is Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — The British
teel and iron works are still idle, and
here is no immediate prospect of a
estart. That large orders for raw and semi-finished material have been placed abroad rather points to a resumption of operations by the finishing mills at an early date. There seems, however, little likelihood of the British blast furnaces and billet rolling mills being placed in commission again until the costs of production have been materially reduced or market values have been advanced considerably.

market values have been advanced considerably.

The prices at which continental materials have been offered of late show a general inclination to move upward, but cheap offers are atill heard of although these seem to originate for the most part from continental merchants. German quotations are sensibly firmer and in a number of lines the date at which delivery can be made has been extended owing to the mills being ensaged on orders which have recently been placed by Japanese and other eastern markets. French and Belgian from and steel prices are irregular; but, as a rule, considerably above the German figures, although pounds below the prices quoted by British makers.

makers.

So far as the British works are concerned there is no question but that the conclusion of the coal strike resulted in an appreciable increase in the volume of orders; but it is obvious that a somewhat lengthy period must elapse before fuel is obtainable in sufficient quantities to enable anything like a general restart to be made. In the interim it is hoped that enough orders can be accumulated to make it worth the producers' while to set their works in operation again, but at the moment the prospects do not look very bright.

RISE AND FALL IN - NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York-Prices in the stock market yesterday fell off in the final hour, after some substantial advances earlier in the day. The liquidation was resumed in specialties of deubtful earning and dividend prospects and this weakness affected most of the list. The closing was heavy. Call,meney ruled at 5½ per cent. The total number of shares turned over

total number of shares turned over was 517,300.

One fundamental condition that shows an improvement in the technical position of the market is found in the reports of bankers, who estimate the aggregate loans at \$500,000,000, which is the lowest level in eight years. The peak was reached on July 51, 1919, when the total was approximately \$1,750,000,000.

Some of the closing prices fellow; Steel 75%, off %; Great Northern preferred 76%, off %; American Wool 65%, off 11%; Mexican Petroleum 107%, off 2; American Sugar 66, off 3; Studebaker 78½, up 1½.

SALE OF SECURITIES DENIED
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Authority
in the money market are
rable. The temporary loans
int to \$131,000,000 and will
ed. No difficulty will be exin financing this year's crop,
ion, and consequently the
demand for commercial
aving given the hanks the
idea
in given the hanks the
idea
in financing process conse Scotch tweets and beltes, which until recently
at 12 shares of common stock of no
securities as proposed by the finance
corporation. The corporation proposed to sell \$750,000 of its \$100,000,000
preferred stock in this State. During
the war apset that arrangement so
that Europe had neither gold nor
goods to exchange. Europe had
the Australian wool now
available, but the European countries
had no means, of paying for that wool
either in cash, or in credit, so the
securities as proposed by the finance
corporation. The corporation proposed to sell \$750,000 of its \$100,000,000
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the war apset that arrangement so
that Europe had neither gold nor
goods to exchange.

The Australian wool now
available, but the European countries
had no means, of paying for that wool
either in cash, or in credit, so the
finance corporation propaid for goods, and nations used gold
to go without. Prior to the war, goods
to go without.

Th

value	Amista	178			
Y	DREIG	N EX	CHA	NGE	
ding".	200	We-	L T	1948. 15616	Parity
nes ()	rench) Belgian	07	63	.078214	
	witte).	16		.078646	.1930
iders man n	A PER L	30		,3048 ,0322	.4020
entine	dollar.	130	23111	.55%, .2832	.4823
chmas	(Greek	k) .85	42	.0543	.1530

NADA'S BUSINESS LONDON IRON AND ECONOMY AND LESS STEEL EXCHANGE PAPERMONEYURGED

Australian Trade Authority Talks to Commercial Men and Bankers on Ways to Surmount Some of Present Problems

from its Australasian News Office SYDNEY, New South Wales—Sir Henry Braddon, M.L.C. well known to American business circles by his sterling work as the first Australian Trade Commissioner in New York, told a large audience of commercial men and bankers in Sydney that the two most essential things in Australian public life at present were that there should be the strictest possible ecca-omy, with efficiency, in the state and federal public service, and that there should be no further issue of paper money.

money.

"If we visely refrain from further increasing our paper issues to any material extent," said Sir Henry Braddon, "the present position may hold; but if we do increase our paper issue, and especially if the idea of inconvertibility into gold selses the public mind, then nothing can save our paper from going to a further discount. The history of the French assignat shows that. Not even the final penalty for handling passignate at a discount. hat. Not even the final penalty for andling assignats at a discount stayed the downward progress in the least.

At the time of Sir Henry Braddon's address, the paper pound was worth alightly under \$4, although the gold sovereign had not depreciated at all. Sir Henry pointed out that gold itself had not depreciated anywhere and that, in misence, goods had not depreciated. Gold had an inherent value, and the German mark in gold was still worth 20.43 to the English sovereign. worth 20.43 to the English sovereign, although the depreciated paper basis was 240. A ton of wheat was as valuable in Germany in terms of gold as in England or anywhere else, and if Ger-many could barter her goods for British goods, exchange in the technical banking sense would not arise. Barter, however, would be too clumsy for international trade.

Gold vs. Paper Pound

A fact which has puzzled many given rise to the argument that there price. has been no depreciation of the paper This phenomenon was attributed by Sir Henry Braddon to two artificial Sir Henry Braddon to two artificial factors. In the first place there are very few gold coins in circulation in Australia, nearly all purchasing being done with paper money. Federal law only allows the export of newwon gold, which has been sold abroad at about 25 shillings (paper) for the equivalent of the gold in the sovereign. The gold stocks or reserves in Australia cannot be exported and this has tended to fix the value of gold for international transactions at 20 shill-lings paper. The second factor was that the law compelled the retailer to accept the paper pound at its full face, value. But when it came to payment for American imports, the Australian merchant had to pay in paper at the difference between \$4.86 to the pound old and the exchange rate of \$3.90 or \$3.50 as the case might be. Therefore preferred stock, payable August 15 to roods from America had appreciated stock of July 28. LONDON MARKET

goods from America had appreciated stock of July 28.

LONDON MARKET

goods from America had appreciated stock of July 28.

Hamilton Manufacturing, quarterly feeling encouraged over the prospects sued by the National Bank of Comfor the coming season, in view of the merce.

The domestic wool trade is naturally storing to the Comforth Comfo LONDON, England—Securities on the London Stock Exchange continued to 25 per cent, the same as the English in leadership vestarday but lish paper pound.

Some Financial Problems

Touching on Britain's difficult position, Sir Henry Bradden pointed out that everywhere there was keen competition and a period of deflation new in the world's history. Industrial expansion could only be secured by capital expenditure, but, apart from the capital eaten up by the war, an undua propertion of the savings of the nation had to go into war loans and taxation, so that an unduly large amount of the capital remaining after the war was being deflected from in-

occurred in scriptions were firmer on better new from New York.

Canadian Pacific showed a greater gain. After acoring advances Argentine rails wavered. Purchases by Johannesburg stiffened Kaffirs. Consols for money 49%, Grand Trunk 4%, De Beers 10%, Rand Mines 2%, bar silver at 10%, Rand Mines 2%, bar silver a The war upset that arrangement so that Europe had neither gold nor goods to export, and moreover, there was a new fundamental factor in the terrible debasement of some European currencies through the overissue of paper money. Present exchange troubles would continue to hamper intersational trade until the debasing of currency had been stopped and European nations were again exporting goods in fair quantities. and European nations were apporting goods in fair quantities.

The Tatung Bank, a new Sino-lapanese banking enterprise, with a apitalisation of 5,000,000 yeu, has been pened in Peking.

In applying for the right to use a native palm growing in the vicinity of the Fly River, New Guines, for the manufacture of paper pulp, Mr. A. Gibson has offered to guarantee that be will produce 500 tons of paper weekly and 3,000,000 gallons of motor that warely

reduction in prices to go into effect at once. It brings down the wholsale price to \$1.90 per dozen.

The New York Journal of Commerce says 517 companies were chartered during the month of July with an authorized capital stock totaling \$281. 750,000. This is the poorest monthly showing since December, 1918.

The Cuban Government has been asked if it is possible to sell to a Gerercial consortium 1.000.000 tons of sugar. The Cuban Cabinet referred it to a financial commission Australians was explained by the with full power to negotiate directly.

speaker. In a retail establishment in Cuban sugar interests have wanted to Sydney, a gold pound will buy no take out of the general market just more than a paper pound, and this has that quantity in order to stabilize the

DIVIDENDS

Boston Manufacturing, quarterly of Boston Manufacturing, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable August 15 to stock of August 10. Semi-annual of \$4 on common, payable August 1 to stock of July 28.

Sharp Manufacturing, quarterly of \$2, payable August 22 to stock of July 30.

Hudson Manhattan Railroad have applied in terms of \$16.00 and \$1.50.

declared interest of 21/2% on the \$33, 102,000 adjustment income 5% bonds out of the surplus income for the six months ended June 30, 1921, payable October 1. This is the second install-ment to be paid on this issue since October 1, 1916, the first installment

of 2% having been paid on April 1 last. As the interest on the bonds is cumulative after January 1, 1920, a balance of 3% remains unpaid. Suncook Mills, quarterly of \$1.50 on The Domestic Situation

of August 15. Continental Guarantee Corporation, quarterly of 2%, payable August 2 to stock of July 28.

Empire City Safe Deposit, dividend of \$4, payable August 6. Weetamoe Cotton Mills, quarterly of Weetamoe Cotton Mills, quarterly of any mills having purchased considerable. payable August 1 to stock of able weights of these wools in the

BRITISH DEBT TO

states Government is approximately \$407,000,000.

WORLD'S COTTON STOCKS WASHINGTON, District of Colum The United States Bureau of Markets and Crops estimates the world's carry-over of cotton July 31 to be 10,530,323 bales of approximately 500 10,530,323 bales of approximately sour pounds each. Stocks in the United States are reported as 7,429,536 bales, while the total stocks throughout the world are estimated at 11,580,323 bales. July consumption is placed at 1.050,-000 bales.

CHINESE CONTRACT SECURED sears social in fair quantities.

SEARS SOCIECTE SALES DECREASE
CHICAGO, Illinois—Sales of Sears,
Rosbuck & Co. for July decreased
36.36% over the same month last year.
Decrease for the seven months to July
11 was 36.33%.

IN WOOL MARKETS

Favorable Opening of Lightweight Fabric Season in the United States Leads to a More Op-

States Leads to a More Optimistic Feeling in the Trade with produce 500 tons of paper wockly and 2,000,000 gallons of motor feeling for the Chilean Congress a project for an internal ioan amounts in the tought before the Chilean Congress a project for an internal ioan amounts in the tought before the Chilean Congress a project for an internal ioan amounts in the tought before the Chilean Congress a project for an internal ioan amounts in the tought of the process of the gold loan, which may be placed abroad, will be destined by the process of the gold loan, which may be placed abroad, will be destined to the payment of the nation's foreign obligations. The 100,000,000 paper peece provided for in the bill will be used to cancel the debt of the total value of \$4,25515, and anternobile parts to the value of \$2,798,151 were in the total value of \$2,798,151 were in the total value of automobiles, value of \$2,798,151 were in the total value of automobiles and parts of automobiles imported in 1919 was 191.

This value of automobiles and parts of automobiles in proted in 1919 was 191.

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The value of automobiles and parts of automobiles in proted in 1919 was 191.

The value of automobiles and parts in 1919 and \$9,050,000 and the value of automobiles and parts of

Great Hope for Future

Other factors in the manufacturing end of the business look forward with greater hope to the future as a result of the manifest stabilisation of prices and of the market situation generally, for it is evident now that there will be no necessity for wage adjustments, which doubtless would have been the case had the opening prices on goods been much lower than the preceding

The London colonial wool auctions came to a close last week with prices down generally from 7½ to 15 per cent. The sale closed with consider-able animation. Yorkshire showing more interest at the close, and the fur-ther fact that the sales had been shortened by the withdrawal of 12,000 bales of the less desirable B. A. W. R. A. wools having not a little to do with the increase of interest. Good 64s tops are quoted on a basis of 38d. out of the London sales, by the Bradford

In Australia, the August series of sales which will have some 150,000 bales to offer, opened auspiciously in West Australia, when 90 per cent of the offerings were disposed of. Yorkshire and Continental buyers were the principal operators. Sales bave have a supposed in New Zeeland this been resumed in New Zealand this week, also, following an adjustment of the dispute between the bankers and the wool merchants over the question of negotiating bills of lading before the boat upon which shipment is to be made should have arrived in American markets are steady and without quotable change.

The domestic wool trade is naturally some of the largest knitting and weav-

In the west there has been a fairly THE UNITED STATES steady demand for the fine and fine medium clips, especially where they THE UNITED STATES

steady demand for the fine and fine medium clips, especially where they run to staple decently well. For such wools, prices have held very firm and have even shown some slight tendency to advance. Recent purchases of fine at 5 per cent on the money loaned to Great Britain by America during the war. The outstanding amount of the British debt to the United States Government is now \$4.166.318.358, which at par of exchange is approximately at part of exchange is approximately 11.000.000 more at par of exchange is approximately essentially essent dollars. Under this arrangement a tion of the maximum provise dollars. Under this arrangement a per cent ad valorem, leaving purely per cent ad valorem, leaving purely the scoured content rate of 25 cents at the manufacturers, on the pound. The manufacturers, on the other hand, are seeking an amendother hand, are seeking an amend-ment of the rates on manufactures of wool, which, as the bill now stands, provide rates about midway between the duties in the Democratic laws of 1893 and 1913. The outcome in the Senate, which probably will be delayed more or less by the proposed legisla-tion on taxation, will be watched with the little interest.

1921

\$7,353,481 41,495,555

COTTON MARKET NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady. October 12.88, December 13.34, January 13.27, March 13.55, May 13.53. Spot quiet, middling 12.90.

DUTCH SHIPPERS

Capitalized at 100,000,000 Flor ins, so as to Insure Commu cation With Foreign Ports

ROTTERDAM, Holland - Bight

ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Irving N. Linnall, United States Consul at London, has reported to the United States Department of Commerce that imports of gold into Great Britain during the week ended June 29 totaled £1,005,480, of which £674 came from Belgium, £51,694 from British West Africa, £952,456 from British South Africa, and £656 from other countries.

Exports for the same period aggre-

sated £1,297,250, all of which went to the United States. Imports of silver for the week totaled £771,926, of which £95,000 came from the Nether-lands, £5788 from Belgium, £87,500 from France, £6796 from the United States, £570,160 from Britist West Africa, £6496 from Canada and £186 from other countries. Exports for the week totaled £157,726, or which £1118 went to Denmark, £67,000 to China, £27,700 to Chile, £2650 to Egypt, £2000 to the Cape of Good Hope, £56,-000 to Bombay, and £560 to other countries

BY MERCHANT SHIPS

NEW YORK, New York-Tonnag is to be made should have arrived in of seagoing merchant vessels launched port. The South African and South during the three years ended December 31, 1920, comprised more than 25 per cent of the launching during the last 29 years, for which compilation of Lloyd's Register are available, according to the Commerce Monthly, is-

Lee Rubber & Tire, quarterly of 50 It seems to be certain that fine wools of shipping launched in any year was cents, payable September 1 to stock of the lightweight goods just construction then decreased to 1,201, facture of the lightweight goods just construction then decreased to 1,201,as they have been in popular request for the past two seasons but there has been a fairly heavy demand a fairly heavy demand the stimulated construction, but it was for the past two seasons but there has stimulated construction, but it was been a fairly heavy demand recently not until 1918 that the total launchfor the fine medium and medium ings exceeded 1913. In 1918, due grades, including three-eighths wools, largely to construction of more than largely to construction of more than 3,000,000 tons in the United world shipyards launched 5,447,444 tons. In 1919 the total was 7,144,549 eastern seaboard markets at steady of which more than 4,000,000 was the product of American yards. In 1920 shipbuilding activity was reduced somewhat, but launchings still were

tons, or approximately 11,000,000 more than on June 30, 1914.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT ecial to The Christian Science Monitor JOHANNESBURG, South Africa The total gold output of the Transvaa for June amounted to 678,490 ounces. The production in May was 687,776 ounces, and in June. 1920, 715,957 ounces. The number of natives employed on the Rand at the end of last month was 184,173, of which 168,152 were employed on the gold mines.

NEW GEORGIA COTTON SOLD more or less by the proposed legislation on taxation, will be watched with no little interest.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. SALES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. during July and seven months of 1921 compared with a year ago follow:

NEW YORK, New York—The first bale of new Georgia cotton was sold at auction on the cotton exchange yesterday for 50 cents a pound. It weighed 394 pounds and was classed as strict low middling. The proceeds of the sale will go to charity. The same bale was auctioned off on the Savannah exchange for 68 cents a pound.

being permitted.

FINANCIAL NOTES ENCOURAGING SIGNS TRUST FORMED BY COMING PROSPERIT SEEN IN ENGLAND

Chancellor of Exchequer Talks on the Post-War Conditions and Points Out Indications of Better General Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England — "I think we shall see, and that before very long. the turning of the tide. There are already indications, I find, among commercial and business people of the city of London a great feeling of hope and a reviving confidence," said Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking recently at the Hotel Cecil to the delegates to the conference of the Association of Conservative Clubs. It was said that the government was going to be beaten by the anti-waste campaign, Sir Robert stated. Well, they all belonged to the anti-waste party, but the problem was how to achieve the economies they all desired. It was amusing how many people there were who supported economy in general, but never in a particular matter in which they were interested at the moment.

Referring to the heavy burden of taxation, Sir Robert said they must not forget it was by taxation they were paying for their auccess in the war. They were groaning today under a debt of something like £8,000,000,-000, but if it had not been incurred we should be paying much more to the Germans today. They could find consolation in the condition which the governments of their allies found themselves.

British expenditure now was six times as much as it was before the war. That of France was eight times the United States nine times, and Belgium 16 times. Moreover, they were entitled to say that they were the only one of those countries meeting the expenditure out of revenue.

Sir Robert said they had come through very difficult times, but there was a great feeling of settle-ment going over the country at present. That gave them great encouragement. "Do not let us adopt the spirit of pessimism. If we face our fate with courage and confidence, in the old English spirit of enterprise and fair play, and realize that by work and work alone we shall make up for our great losses in the past tragic years, so we shall emerge again into a prosperity which will rejoice the hearts of us all," Sir Robert concluded.

ALASKA'S MINERAL **OUTPUT SHOWS GAIN**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia The value of the mineral output of Alaska in 1920 was \$23,307,757, as compared with \$19.620,931 in 1919, according to a bulletin issued Geological Survey. The gain in 1920 was due entirely to the increase in the was due entirely to the increase in the output of copper, which was 47,222,771 pounds in 1919 and 70,435,363 pounds in 1920. Eight Alaska copper mines were operated in 1920, compared with 11 in 1919. The value of Alaska's mineral output during the 40 years of mining is \$461,474,789.

The value of Alaska mine produc-

tion in 1919 and 192	0 follows	
	1919	1920
Gold	\$9,326,032	\$8,365,560
Copper	8,783,063	12,960,006
Silver	705,273	1,039,364
Coal	343,547	355,668
Tin	73,400	16,112
Lead	72,822	140,000
Platinum minerals	73,663	160,117
Petrol, marble, gyp-		TACKSTON CONTRACT

sum, etc. 143,113 266,830 Total\$19,620,913 \$23,303,757 In 1920 17 gold-lode mines and five prospects were operated and produced gold worth \$4,473,687. The Alaska gold-placer mines have produced in all gold worth \$217,885,000. In the summer of 1920. 488 gold-placer mines, large and small, employing 1987 men, were operated, and during the previous winter 82 mines, employing 218 men. The value of the output of gold from placers was \$3,873,000 in 1920 and \$4,970,000 in 1919,

REPORT ON FREIGHT CARS IN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Railway Economics covering freight cars in service at the end of all years from 1911 to 1920, inclusive, show the increase in that period in number of freight cars in service has been only 237,162. From December 31, 1917, to December 31, 1919, there was an actual decrease of 125,324. The complete table follows: Freight cars in service as of end of years 1911 to 1920:

Freight Since January 1 of this year the number of cars in had order has increased more rapidly than in any similar period for many years, due to lack of funds for making ear repairs:

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois-Wheat closed Savannah exchange for 68 cents a pound.

NEW EXCHANGE FOR ARGENTINE

CHICAGO. Hintos wheat closed substantially lower yesterday, with September at 1.23½, December at 1.26½. Corn closed lower, with September at 58½, December at 59½. BUENOS AIRES, Argentins—Foreign exchange rates were quoted on
Monday for the first time in the Boisa
de Comercio, which recently opened an
exchange market for the convenience
of its members. The first day's business was small, only cash transactions
heing permitted. October ribs 10.57.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRITAIN WINS HALF OF YACHT SERIES

United States Has 37 Poir ains 63 of British Team George's Cutter Britannia mner With Carrad Second

ctly half of the series of the At Cowes today, the British of boats finished in the first, and, fifth and seventh positions, giving them, under the altered m of point awarding, a total of to against the United States

opelar victory was gilled in the for vessels of more than 70 tons. by King George's cuttor mis. With His Majesty and the of Connaught aboard, she easily tipped her three opponents, schore, Joyett and Cariad, the amed of which finished second.

MIDDLESEX IS STILL UNBEATEN

Had Not Lost a Single Match in the English County Cricket Matches Up Till Mid July

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

	Z. I.	Pts. Obt.	P.C.
Middlesex T		65 50	90.90
Burrey 1	0 . 1	65 52	80.00
Lancashire 1	bear at	80 59	73.75
Kent	(C) (A)	75 62	69.33
Yorke 1	AND S	75 . 60	66.66
Gloucester		65 40	61.53
	RUSA.	65 37	56.92
Somerset	CAN.	55 30	54.54
Sussex	400.5	85 87	43.52
Lelcoster	10	76 25	33.33
Hampehire	-2003-0	60 26	32.50
Worcester		95 20	30.76
Northants	-000S-8	70 20	28.67
Desex secretary	3000A-8	80 22	27.50
Derbyshire	-100F1-00	65 15	23.07
Glamorgan	SECTION AND ADDRESS.	75 15	20.00
Notice to the second second	SEASON ST	40 6	12.50

ddlesex red undefeated in the county through July, when it was obvious that
Burrey, the second county, meant to
have a good try to lower the colors of
the champions. By now the result of
that match is known and the effect of
the lowering of the Middlesex percentage has been that the other leading
counties have been spurred to redoubled efforts, knowing that so long
as the issue remains open they still
have a prospect of annexing the champiomship.

The struggle in the last month of the sason will be more interesting from he fact that fit will be largely a constant between northern and southern ounties. Up to and including July 15, siddlesex and Surrey-led, with Lansahire, a northern team, a good third. Sent filled the fourth position and orkshire, another northern county, impleted the first quintet. When the sen competition of the last few games the 1930 season is recalled it may realized that the same interesting ate of affairs is possible this season, at the openness of the insue is astred by the proof that has been afreded that the Middlesex men are not lite invulnerable.

ATHLETIC NOTES

cial to The Christian Science Monitor DNDON, England—Miss Legh of the tenham Archers won the ladies' sery championship of England for twenty-third time recently. In the se championship W. Andrews of the Berkshire gained the title for first time, being one point superior. H. L. Sainsbury of the Royal ophilities.

philites.

e 100-yard ladies' swimming apionship of England, scheduled scision on July 5, was not held on date, but has been postponed until smber 12. It will take place at ten, sear Liverpool, as originally

H. E. Annison, the well-knows English swimming champion, who ex-perienced such a successful season perienced such a successful season last year, when he carried nearly everything before him failed to retain his title when the one-mile swimming champiouship of the southern counties was held recoulty, the winner being E. P. Peter of Penguin Swimming Cinb. Last year Annison won this particular event in record time, but this year he was rather out of training. A. E. Dickin of Hammersmith, South Carolina, swam much better than was expected, and finished third. The winner's time was 24m, 46 4-5s, this being 3 4-5s, slower than that of Annison list year,

them, under the altered out awarding, a total of gainst the United States from vessel Shisla, which ted in the first race at another carry away today as leading on the concluding the lamin of the size of the si

Oup.

The plain high diving championship of the Amateur Diving Association was won recently by A. E. Dickin, the holder. The dives, were of heights ranging from 12 feet to 30 feet, and Dickin obtained 97 points. Next to him came H. Aldous, with 91½ points, A. R. Knight being third with 85.

SCOTLAND WINS - ELCHO SHIELD

Defeats Teams From England and Ireland in Famous Shoot at Bislev - Conditions Unfavorable

ctal to The Christian Science Mot BISLEY, England - The Elche

Shooting at 900 yards, Capt. H. St. G.

Stage point with the first shot. Capt.

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SCOTLAND

Captain of Team—Maj. T. Ranken
Lieut. A. E. Martin. 73 62 74 205 Maj. D. Campbell... 79 65 72 207 Capt. G. S. O. Strachan 71 70 65 205 Capt. H. S. Maxwell 74 62 67 207 Capt. J. E. Martin... 74 62 64 200 Maj. D. Campbell... 76 65 72 207 Capt. H. S. Maxwell 74 62 67 207 Capt. J. E. Martin... 74 62 64 200 Maj. D. Ranken Lieut. A. E. Martin... 74 62 64 200 Maj. D. Campbell... The championship results weite championship results weiter life. The championship results weiter championship results weiter championship results weiter life. The championship results weit

Capt. G. S. G. Strechan 71	70	- 65	88
Capt. H. S. Maxwell 74	63	67	
Capt. J. E. Martin 74	69	62	醮.
Maj. T. Ranken 68	63	67	186
Capt. L. D. Ranken 65	0.2		
Totals 506	516	548	16
ENGLAND			
Captain of Team-Col. L.	ord C	ottes	loe
Maj. J. S. R. Davis 69	70		2
E. F. Ashdown 73	68	63	2
C. Mack 72	70	59	2
Col. Lord Cottesloe 70	73	57	2
C. J. Woodrow 66	69	64	1
Col. J. Hopton 67	63	68	1
LieutCol. Melljsh 70	63	63	1
F. W. Jones 70	63	63	.1
THE RESERVE OF COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE P	1 to 1 to 1		

Totals 513 500 476 1489

WELSH ATTHEBUTE CHAMPIONSHIPS

New Records Are Established in the Meet Transferred From Newport to Barry on July 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BARRY, Wales—A week of tennis,
golf and bowls championahips was
crowned on July 16 by the tenth
Welsh amateur athletic championships, transferred from Newport to
Barry in order to give athletics a
fillip in Glamorganshire. Strangely
chough, the great sporting center of
Cardiff, the Welsh metropolis, is singularly lacking in men, of outstanding abiffice on the track, and it was a g ability on the track, and it was a bject of general comment and re-et that west Wales generally and cardiff in particular, was so poorly represented. Still, the 12 Welsh hampionships held for the first time since 1914 were especially important, nasmuch as men from the younger chool of athletics endeavored to outdo their ancestors in the matter of records. In two events they suc-ceeded; in one the old record was equaled.

The most notable performances were accomplished by Cecil Griffiths, a Neath runner, running in the Surrey Athletic Club colors, who finished third to R. A. Lindsay, the Blackheath otsman, and B. G. D. Rudd, the uth African, in the English half-South African, in the English halfmile championship at Stamford Bridge,
and who was afterward chosen to represent England in the quarter-mile at
the international meeting with Scotland and Ireland at Belfast on July 25.
The only other Welshman to be so
honored was Clifford Price, the Welsh
four-mile champion in 1912 and 1913,
who finished second for England at
Edinburgh in 1914. Griffiths is unquestionably the outstanding Welsh
sprinter at the present time. In the
440-yard dash he attacked the record,
and so tremendous a lead did he attain that his opponents dropped outthe covered the distance in 48 4-5s., a
new Welsh record. It was a great
achievement for so young a runner,
and who was afterward chosen to repcontest for the lawn tennis cam
championship of the world is gradually narrowing down, with three
teams, Denmark, Japan and India, advanced to the semifinals and the
fourth place resting between the Britshard Australasia, who will
play their match at Pittsburgh today,
tomorrow and Saturday.

The completion of the third and
fourth rounds has been delayed one
week because the Indian team, which
recently won from France, cannot
reach the United States on time. This
postpones the finish of the semifinal
round, originally scheduled for August 13 to August 20, and brings the

C. G. Wood, the British amateur, in 1887. The other record to be broken was in the high jump. Last year J. D. Jones of Abergele best all previous champions when he cleared 5tt. 6in., but this year he jumped 5tt. 7in. His nearest opponent, A. B. Davies, an Abertillery youth now at Oxford University, cleared only 5tt. 6in.

Bryn Evans, Cardiff University Athletic Club, an applied

BISLEY, England — The Elcho
Shield, competed for annually at Bisley by teams of riflemen from Scotland, Ireland and England, has been
won this year by the Scottish team
with 1825 points, against England
1801 points and Ireland 1835 points.
The competition is open to teams of
eight, and each man fires 15 shots at
each of three ranges, 900, 1000, and
1100 yards. The highest possible
score is 1800 points.

The conditions for this year's shoot
were by no means in favor of good
Athletic Association, and Finchley. letic Club, an untried man, captured the 100-yard dash in 10 3-10s.; and Ernest Thomas, Cwmbran, the Welsh senior cross-country champion, won the four miles in the fine time of 21m. were by no means in favor of good markmanship, but there was nevertheless some wonderful shooting at 900 yards, Capt. H. St. G. Maxwell and Capt. J. E. Martin scored 14 consecutive bulls after dropping at 180 yards, in the slow time of 180 yards, i

T. E. Vaughan, second; W. Titt, third. Time—17%s.

High Jump—Won by J. D. Jones, Sft. 7in.; A. B. Davies, second, Sft. 6in.; J. Innes, third, Sft. 4in.

Long Jump—Won by H. C. Williams, 18ft. 1½fn.

Welsh Inter-Town Relay for the Dewar Shield—Won by Gardiff; Neath, second; Barry, third.

SHIMIDZU WINS IN THIRD ROUND

Famous Japanese Player Defeats W. F. Johnson in the Newport Invitation Lawn Tennis Singles

NEWPORT, Rhode Island-Zenso Shimidzu, the Japanese tennis star, defeated W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in straight sets in the feature, match of the Casino tournament yesterday. The score was 6-3, 8-6. Johnson, who ranked number 10 in the United States national standing last year, was accepted.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET
special cable to the Christian Science
Monitor transitire gained the title for
time, being one point superior
L. Sainsbury of the Royal
line.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The English county cricket championship
aship of England, scheduled
ion an July 5, was not held on
but has been postponed until
or 12. It will take place at
near Liverpool, as originally
scent meeting of the Welsh
water Reservoire work
water Reservoire as of
Walfer Reservoire as of
Walfer Reservoire as of
Walfer Reservoire as as
and was again efected to
Walfer Reservoire as
and was again efected to
W. R. John, representing
and Thomas Evans,
With 307.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor transit European News Office
London, Repland (Wednesday)—
The English county cricket championhand his defeat came as the second
standing last year, was expected to
win, and his defeat came as the second
standing last year, was expected to
win, and his defeat came as the second
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standing last year, was expected to
win, and his defeat came as the second
standing last year, was expected to
win, and his defeat came as the second
standing last year, was expected to
was payed superb tennis.
Shimidsun Johnson's chop stroke and
hard service with ease and forcing
the latter to net many returns by
catching him flat out of position.
Johnson made a great bid for the
second set. The first was a love
game which Johnson won with soft
Goaters Just over the net which
Shimidsun, playing his favorite base
line game, could not get. The second
same was Shimidau's. — I and Johnson
for the unital standing last durples of the tournament.

Nimidsun Johnson won with second set. The first was a love
game which Johnson won with soft
Goaters Just over the net which
Shimidsun, playing his favorite base
line game, could not get. The second
same was Shimidau's. — I and Johnson
for the to

METY:

NEWPORT INVITATION LAWN TENNIS SINGLES—Third Round
Morris Duane, Harvard University, defeated E. L. Levy, University of California, 5-2, 5-2,
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, 5-3, 7-5.

N. W. Nales, Boston, defeated P. P. Neer, Leland Stanford Junior University, 5-3, 7-5.

Lenso Shimidst, Japan, defeated W. P. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6-3, 3-4.
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated R. N. Dana, Providence, 5-1, 7-9, 6-2.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated H. C. Johnson, Boston, 5-2, 5-5.

Robert Kilney, San Francisco, defeated L. E. Williams, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.

DAVIS CUP TEAMS

British Isles and Australasia Will Meet Today in Preliminary Tie at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

NEW YORK, New York—Play in the preliminary rounds of the Davis Cup contest for the lawn tennis team

round, originally scheduled for August 13 to August 20, and brings the

achievement for so young a runner.
The 220-yard dash fell to Griffiths in
23s. This equals the Welsh record of
J. Gorman of Newport in 1908, but is
2s. behind the American, B. J. Weters, in 1897, and 11-5s. slower than
ters, in 1897, and 11-5s. slower than
the Rritish amateur, in than 100,000 miles in the 20 years tion. This match will take place at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, on September 3 and 5.

The Davis Cup contest between the tennis-playing nations of the world has attracted this year the largest number of entries of any athletic Twelve teams representing as many different countries originally entered the competition to wrest the cup from the United States. In the first round, completed July 30,

the British Isles defeated Spain 3 to 2, Australasia disposed of Canada easily in the matches which were played at Toronto, Ontario, Japan won by de-fault from the Philippines team which was playing at Shanghai, China, and could not keep its engagement. Belfum went into the second round by eliminating Tzecho-Slovakia, 3 to 2.

By reason of its victory over the French team, India has advanced to he third round and will meet Japan at Chicago on August 18, 19 and 20 ties in that country, and meets the second game but an eighth inning winner of the British Isles-Australasia rally by the Cubs, netting four runs. contest in Cleveland, Ohio.

SOUTH DAKOTA HAS FINE TRACK SQUAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota-With the election of Orin Jacobson of Sioux Fails as track captain for the season of 1922, the University of South Dakota closed one of the most successful track seasons in the history of the institution. The team won every meet in this locality for the past three years and bid fair to repeat the performance next year.
With a sure point winner in every

event of the program and no man in more than two events the South Dakota had an aggregation of which any institution in the middle west could well be pleased. Practically all the credit for the unusual success goes to the coaching of J. W. Stewart and the individual work of the men them-selves, for all the squad, without ex-ception, have made their development in their stay at the university.

For a swift track squad, consider-

ing every branch of work, an exami-nation of the records made in compe tition will prove that the Coyotes were the holders of that product the past year. In the 100-yard dash, Jacobson had a record of 10s. and Price and Absher of 10 1-5s. In the 220-yard dash, Jacobson at 22 1-5s, and Price and Absher at 22 2-5s., were able satisfactorily to meet any competition in this sector. In the 120-yard high hurdles, Price holds the Minnesota-Dakota conference record at 15 3-5s. and Dubel runs a close seco

NEW SKATING RECORD

READING, Pennsylvania—Skating is mile in competition in 2m. 45 3-5a. Frank Klopp of Philadelphia, international amateur roller-skating champion, established a new world amateur record in winning the one-mile open record in winning the one-mile open, the feature of the speed-skating races here. The former record of 2m. 512-5s. was made in Chicago in 1901.

FENWAY PARK TODAY AT 3:15 RED SOX V& CHICAGO

CAROLINA WINS THE KING'S CUP

Second Big Victory in Successive Days for Rear Commodore George Nichol's Sloop

Batteries Cooper and Schmidt, em; Hubbell, Winters and Bruggy. pires—Rigier and Moran.

ST LOUIS BEATS GIANTS

dinals in the opening game of a new

series yesterday, 2 to 2. The Giants

twice tied the score but were unable to save the game a third time. The teams divided 14 hits. The score by

Batteries—Doak and Clemone: Douglas Sallee and Smith, Snyder, Umpires— O'Day and Quigley.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

GAMES TODAY

specially for The Christian Science Monitor

adelphia and Cleveland at Washing-

ton games were postponed. The Red Sox won their game with the Chicago

White Sox here by the score of 3 to 2.

Chicago obtained 10 hits to Boston's

eight and each team played errorless

RED SOX WIN BY 3 TO 2

BOSTON, Massachusetts-The Bos-

the offerings of U. C. Faber in the

White Sox had tied the score at one-

all in the same inning. The score by

Batteries—Myers and Ruel; Faber and Chalk. Umpires—Hildebrand and Owens.

innings:

BOSTON, Massachusetts-Only one game was played in the American Baseball League yesterday. The Detroit at New York, St. Louis at Phil-

Boston 3, Chicago 2 Detroit at New York (postponed) St. Louis at Philadelphia (postpon Cleveland at Washington (postpon

RED SOX WIN FROM

Cleveland

ST. LOUIS, Missouri-The New York Giants lost to the St. Louis Car-

NEWPORT, Rhode Island-Caro lina, a sloop owned by Rear Commo-dore George Nichols, was the winner of the King's Cup race off this port Tuesday, when it covered the triangular course in 8h. 5m. 38s. This was the second big victory for the was the second big victory for the Carolins in successive days, as on Monday she won the Astor Cup for sloops. Grayling, a sloop owned by Commodore J. P. Morgan, finished second in the King's Cup race in 8h. 22m. 34s. Only one other yacht started in this race, and that was the schooner Vagrant, owned by Vice-Commodore H. S. Vanderblit, and this yacht withdrew.

Conditions were very satisfactory

Conditions were very satisfactory when the race was sailed. Starting REDUCED TO FIVE 10 to 13 knots, the yachts had made barely half of the distance at the first mark near Block Island when the breeze gave out. At the first turn

breze gave out. At the first turn there was barely enough to make steerage way, and around the turn the wind faded completely.

Carolina, again sailed by C. F. Adams 2d, managed to make the turn at the second mark, followed by Grayling, and then the drifting continued until they were within two miles of the finish. At that point they caught a light northerly air that gave them a beat to the finish at the Brenton Reef lightship.

them a beat to the mish at the brea-ton Reef lightship.

Monsoon, owned by F. J. Strachen, won the race for the J. E. Hayes Cup, offered to 40-tooters. The course was the first leg of the King's Cup distance and return. Monsoon's time was 8h. 50m. 3s.

PITTSBURGH GAINS IN PENNANT RACE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

		Won	Lost	P. (
	Pittsburgh	. 62	. 35	.6
	New York	. 61	29	.6
	Boston		40	
	Brooklyn	. 51	49	.5
Ì	St. Louis	. 49	48	.5
Ì	Chicago	. 42	56	.4
9	Cincinnati	. 41	57	.4
	Philadelphia	. 30	66	.3
	RESULTS W	EDN	ESDAY	3
1	Donton F Chlones		The state of the s	1000

Boston 5, Chicago 2 Chicago 7, Boston 5 St. Louis 3, New York 2 Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 5 Brooklyn at Cincinnati (postponed) GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago New York at St. Louis Brooklyn at Cincinnati Philadelphia at Pittsburgh

cially for The Christian Science Monito BOSTON, Massachusetts - Pittsburgh increased its lead over both the New York Giants and the Boston Braves yesterday, while New York lost to St. Louis, 3 to 2, and the Boston Braves divided a double-header, Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia, 9 to 5. Brooklyn and Cincinnati were forced

RRAVES DIVIDE WITH CURS CHICAGO, Illinois-Chicago divided double-header with Boston yester-Denmark won by default from the day, the visitors outhitting the Cubs Argentine team, which gave up its in the first game and winning, 5 to trip because of the financial difficulsaved them from a double defeat. Joseph Oeschger Jr. held the Cubs to six hits in the first game. The scores by innings:

First Game Innings- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9- R H E Boston..... 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2- 5 13 1 Chicago..... 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0- 3 6 0 Oeschger and O'Neil; Alex-Killifer. Umpires—Klem and Second Game

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9— R H E Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 x— 7 11 1 Boston..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0— 5 8 0 Batteries Martin, Freeman and Q Far-rell; Scott, McQuillan and Gibson, Um-pires—Emslie and Klem. PITTSBURGH IS WINNER, 9 TO 5

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania -Pittsburgh slightly increased their lead in the National League pennant race by defeating Philadelphia yes-**SCHOOLS**

One Hundred Years of Service Attest the Worth of The New Hampton Literary Institution The School begins a new Century of perice, well flated in every way to train young
people for the duties of life. FIRE BUILDINGS. STRONG COURSES OF STOYS
PREFAIRS FOR COLLEGE: BEAUTIFUL
LOCATION, ATMILIZITY FIRED, ALL WINZER SPORTS. HELFFUL SOUGHL LIFE
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A new one-year course in business training
for which a diplema is given. This is en
accellent course for those wishing business
training is st. for office work.

New Hampten aims to develop men and
women who will upply rise Christian Ideals
in every department of human andeavor.

EXPENSES ERASONABLE.

FALL TERM OPENS REPTENSED OFFE
THE STOY A. R. President.

TENW KARPTON, N. E.

New Hampton is on the appicoved list of

New Hampton is on the approv-the New England College Board.

Chauncy Hall School Prepares bys anobulvely for sachusetts Institute of Tech-and other scientific schools. Every teacher a sectilist. PEANGLIN 7. EVEN Print PEANGLIN 7. EVEN Print

terday, 5 to 5. Philadelphia opened strong, maintaining a lead of four runs until Pittsburgh began their scoring in the fifth and sixth innings. The score TROVINGER WINS CANADIAN TITLE

Detroit (Michigan) Professional Springs a Surprise in Open Golf Championship Tourney

Special to The Christian Science N from its Canadian News Offi

TORONTO, Ontario—By making the 36 holes in the second day's play in 144, a 71 in the morning and a 73 in the afternoon, W. H. Trovinger, professional at the Birmingham Club near Detroit, Michigan, came from Courth place and work the Caradian fourth place and won the Canadian open golf championship at the Toronto Club, Tuesday, with a score of 293, three strokes ahead of his nearest rival, M. J. Brady of the Oakland Hill Club of Detroit, who was second Mon-day. Robert MacDonald of the Bob o' Link Club of Chicago, Illinois, who finished the first 36 holes on Monday with 145, found the going harder Tuesday and took 78 in the morning and 75 in the afternoon, which gave him third place with 298. T. D. Armour, the prominent Scottish amateur, was fourth with 299 and George Cumming, professional at the Toronto Golf Club, was fifth with 200. J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian champion, added 153 to his score of 148 made on Monday and won sixth prize. Although Trovinger was runner-up

to MacDonald in the recent United States Metropolitan District open championship, he was the unknown quantity as far as the Toronto gallery was concerned, and his playing was witnessed by very few. Although he was fourth on Monday night, he was not conceded a chance as it was thought that MacDonald, Brady, and Kirkwood would produce the winner. Trovinger started out in the first pair Tuesday morning, and going out made the nine holes in 33, which is four under par. Coming in he ran into trouble and took 38, placing him second to Brady, who made a 76. In the after-noon Trovinger came in early, and he made the last hole in a birdle 3, holing out with a 20-foot putt. Brady, when he heard that he needed

a 75 to win, played poorly and took. 16 for his last three holes against a par 12. The other leaders also fell down on the last 18, although several who were well back Monday came strongly Tuesday and won prizes. Trovinger won \$250, a gold medal, and the Rivermend Cup, and the next five ton Red Sox won the first game of the were presented with cash prizes, with present series with the Chicago White the exception of Armour, who was Sox yesterday, 3 to 2. Although the presented with plate and also the gold Bostonians were outhit, they fell on medal given by the Royal Canadian Golf Association for the best ama-teur score. George Cumming, Nicol inning for two runs after the Thompson, and E. H. Bannister won special prizes for the best scores for 18 holes by Canadian profession-als, each having a 73, while Trovinger 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Fe H 15 10 2 0 0 0 0 0 x - 3 8 0 of for the low scores each day. The eading players and scores follow:

COLLEGE MANAGERS NAMED

WASHINGTON, Pennsylvania — The athletic department of Washington and Jefferson College has announced the appointment of graduate and student managers for the coming season. The appointees are: R. M. Murphy, retained as graduate manager of football and basketball; J. A. Wiley, student football manager; Elliott Wever, student basketball manager: I. W. March and the student manager of the coming season. The coming season. The season appointment of graduate and student was graduate manager of football and basketball; J. A. Wiley, student football manager; Elliott Wever, student hasketball manager; I. W. March and March ball manager; Elliott Wever, student basketball manager; J. W. Trimble, student baseball manager; D. B. Stongh track manager and Malyin

Stough, track manager, and Melvin Knoepp, varsity tennis manager.

SCHOOLS

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1 Standards Are Said to to Injure Producer Well as Consumer

and on account of the frares in vogue the price of
goes to the level of that
dusterated when sold by
the farmer has to sell by
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grade varies as much as
a bushel, and the lowest
e terminal market reflects
farmer. So that he may
the as 40 cents per bushel
his wheat.

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than is allowed in a bushel
of wheat it may contain 1.6
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ac-called inseparable foreign
that 1.2 pounds of cereals other
wheat, 7 pounds of damaged
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be sound hard red spring wheat,
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to reach pounds of damaged
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to red per cent, and this sets
to sound hard red spring
to red per to deal directly and
personally with their employers.

The campaign was opened at a meettag of members of all these workingmen's organisations, held here July
20, at which a general conference
committee was formed, and empowered to
to treat directly with the contractor's
and other employers of wilding trades
workers, completely ignoring officials of
the walking delegate' from all voice
in the matters of contracts, wages or
hours of work. A statement issued by
J. B. Dewar, head of the carpenters'
this manufactured wheat
grade enough higher than any
products going into it, to make
bushel of the mixture worth from
of cents more per bushel than
of the right to deal directly and
for t

damaged kernels is allowed in the ser grades. How had this may be shown by the fact that a representative of the Minneapolis millers at a tring before the Secretary of Agriture in April, 1921, made the statement that they had bought 1,500,000 hele of No. 3 wheat on contract, and lid not use it, fargely because of the maged wheat it contained. These resentatives also stated that they lid not buy wheat on grade and run ir mills, but being at the terminal rate could buy on sample. If the lers at the terminals, the most adrageous location, cannot buy on de, then what can the miller at a sance, or the importer, do?

Department of Agriculture insceed a bill in the House of Repstatives in May, 1921, providing for ing on the basis of the clean it. Any mulature above 14½ per in any grade would be indicated be grade certificate, that the sod foreign inseparable material is be cleased as dockage and be grade certificate, that the sod foreign inseparable material is be cleased as dockage and be grade on the grade certificate not so as to lower the grade; also amount of damaged kernels alhile would be reduced. Another faion is to cut out one sub-class are grade in each sub-class.

Arings were held before the House mittee on Agriculture on the terson Bill, June 27 to July 2. Dakota, South Dakota and Minta were represented. A great deal indence was presented. Samples heat as marketed by farmers were in to filiuscate how the federal ards fall to class the wheat on hasis of its value, resulting in a to the farmer up to 40 cents per il on some wheat. Part of each his had been milled, and the flour ill as bread baked from it was exd to shew the value of the difficamples from the standpoint of the making quality, the final test of

BUILDERS BREAK FROM OLD UNIONS

Workingmen, Growing Impatient with Leaders After Extended Strike, Open Campaign for Negotiating with Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office SAN FRANCISCO, California — Oranisations of building trades' work-

Strike of Two Months

"The committee contains five representatives from each of the 53 unions in the movement, and it is open to suggestions from all interested parties looking toward a settlement of the building trades' strike, which has tied up operations in San Francisco for more than two months.

"The committee enters upon its work unhampered by secret diplomacy, or entangling alliances, having in mind not alone the interests of the building mechanics as individuals, but as members of the citizenship of the city, State and nation at large. Members of the committee as individuals, and the committee as a whole, are willing to cooperate with any fair-minded body of men to the end that construction work in this city may proceed. Sudden agreements, secret bargains, and ostensible movements for the stabilization of industry, signed by union officials without consulting the rank and file of members, are looked upon with disfavor, and will be the subject of close scrutiny, investigation and sing amount of the so-arable foreign material bessible repudiation in the future.

Leaders Are Attackers

"Business is suffering from the present building trades tieup; men out of work are withdrawing from their savings accounts, and this limits their purchases from the retail merchants, whose extensions of credit, in turn, have been shortened materially, and renters are hard pressed during such a period of idleness. Obstinate individuals on both sides of the controversy are more anxious to "save their own faces" than to reach a favorable settlement."

able settlement."

The unions represented are out on strike because P. H. McCarthy, president of the local and state building

The position of these union men has been materially strengthened by the fact that 6000 union men in the building-trades in Alameda County, on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, have just accepted the plan of individual dealing with their employers, and have returned to work.

MAN (6) 1/1155(6) AT CHIEDRON'S BOOKS

dent of Children's De ent in Public Library Thinks "Book Week" Has Merit but Should Be Watched

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Perha ot la twice II years or more wos licity have set so many people thinking about children's books as has the whildren's book as has the whildren's book wash' plan." said Miss Clara Whitehill Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library, in addressing the recent convention of the American Library Association. "As a result of the inauguration of children's book week," she continued, "book-sallers, the public press, the pulpit, women's clubs, schools, libraries, Boy Scout and other organizations are talking children's books from Maine to California in one week.

"Perhaps some of us were a little dublous at first about the quality of the results to be expected from this wholesale advertising scheme. We are so deeply interested in having a few good books, rather than a large number of mediocre books, read by our children, that we wondered if it might not be better to trust to the slow process of intensive education than to the swift methods of the advertiser whose aim might seem to be to sell quantity without much regard to quality.

"Judging, however, by the clippings which I saw at the office of the children's book week committee I believe the prediction has proven true thus far, that when you get people to talking about children's books, almost inevitably you get them to discussing the difference between good books and poor books for children and that, therefore, the advertising tends to improve the quality of the selling. Numbers of the clippings suggested that the slogan be changed to read 'More and dinary methods of library pub-have set so many people think-

prove the quality of the selling. Numbers of the clippines suggested that the slogan be changed to read 'More and Better Books in the Home.' The booksellers declare that they are interested in-this plan not as a mere sellish selling promettion. They are glad to sell the best books for children.

Effect of "Trash"

"The most progressive people in the bookselling business realize that if they sell trash to the children of today they will kill their trade in real books tomorrow, because the child brought up on trash does not grow up a reader of books and a builder of a personal library.

"Like most things human, however, this children's book week publicity which offers great opportunities for good, carries with it possibilities for harm unless it is rightly used. I saw, last November, big advertisements of the week which listed, along with excellent titles, many books which no good public library places on its shelves.

HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large DENVER Cafeteria Opc of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the Most Well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the Most Popular in the West Less well-form of the Most Well-for

places on its shelves.
"I saw the names of speakers who were to appear in a certain book de-partment each day of the 'week' and most of the speakers were authors whose books the American Library Association would not dream of putting on its approved lists. We re-ceived in the mail a large poster which was so cleverly worded as to lead an unsuspicious librarian to suppose that all the books listed on the poster were approved by an authori-tative library periodical and that they should therefore be purchased by the buckle on our armor ready to fight library to whom this wall poster was for our principles. Are we prepared obligingly sent to save the busy with arguments that would convince

Use of Book Week

"Now the moral of all this is that the public librarian must be ready to use the wonderful opportunity of that in her community the better books shall receive the emphasis rather than the poorer ones. A moral too obvious to mention, you think? Would that that were true! The state library commissions, however, even in dent of the local and state building trades councils, and the officials with whom he has surrounded himself, broke their agreement to arbitrate the wage question with the Builders Exchange, contractors, and finally repudiated another attempt at arbitration because the arbitrators recommended a reduction of 7½ per cent in wages from the war-time schedules. The result has been a long and expensive tieup of building operations, and the members of a majority of unions in the building trades are now seeking to take control of the situation away from Mr. McCarthy and his followers.

The position of these union men has been materially strengthened by the fact that 6000 union men in the building-trades in Alameda County, on the eastern shore of San Francisco. our most progressive library states, could tell us of many libraries that

amilities on Agriculture on the merson Bill. June 27 to July 2, the fact that 6000 union men in the merson Bill. June 27 to July 2, the fact that 6000 union men in the merson Bill. June 27 to July 2, the fact that 6000 union men in the merson were represented. A great deal vidence was presented. Samples that an ample of the fact that 600 union men in the measure. Louis M. Kotecki, which we may be called upon to meet. San Diego, California—The Milk 7 and the farmer up to 40 cents per on some wheaf. Part of each 100 had been milted and the flour all as head baked from it was existed to show the resulting in a nounced a cut of nearly one cent a quart on the price of 4 per cent making quality, the final test of the meaving the world of the time applied to the farmer up to 40 cents per on some wheaf. Part of each 100 had been milted and the flour and the flour producers Association here has an nounced a cut of nearly one cent a quart on the price of 4 per cent making quality, the final test of the new price scale, though a blook with walue of the distributors, is machinely that the Department of the control of the distributors, is machinely that the Department of the control of the distributors, is machinely that the Department of the control of the distributors, is machinely that the Department of the control of the distributors, is machinely that the Department of the control of the distributors, is machinely that the Department of the control of the distributors, is machinely that the Department of the distributors, is the control of the law is inspired by the fact that officers of the association do not expect a long continuance of the distributors, is the control of the law is inspired by the fact that another bureau, control of the decrease in milk prices comes the warming that officers of the association do not expect a long continuance of the distribution of the decrease in milk prices comes the warming that officers of the association do not expect a long to the distribution, and the distribution, and the d

Classified Advertisement

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> BUSINESS stational desires familiad room Brookline or Cambridge, R.S. The Christian SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN HOME WORK SOLICITED TYPEWRITER copying avery kind prompti recuted and delivered. Steegysphic dictation home Room 417, Park Avenue Hotel, New Tork RALESWOMAN, capable, reduned, experiences elling ready-to-wear, on read, wishes hand elling position with wholesule homes. Y-44 his Christian Relences Monitor, 21 East 4761 t., New York City.

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"In a department store under the sign, 'Books Are a Child's Playmates. See That He Has a Lot of Company,' I saw shelves of good books, to be I saw shelves of good books, to be sure, yet the most conspicuous feature of the display was a huge pile of copies of 'Peck's Bad Boy,'

reasonable? Have we thought through the reasons why we recommend placing some books upon the children's shelves and excluding others from our lists? Do we read and analyze and lists? Do we read and analyze and weigh and compare before we buy each juvenile book; or do we order, without reading, any book by an author who has written one good story which we did read? Do we accept all volumes of a series on the merits of the first volume, with which we are personally acquainted? What are our standards, really? Are we willing to see public money spent on books for youth of which the best that can be said of them is that they are 'of n particular harm, or do we mean to give the boys and girls only such as 'of some particular good?'

PROHIBITION OFFICERS WARNED BY "CAMELS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin-That the portion of the new state prohibition law requiring the destruction of all bar fixtures is unconstitutional, is the which, on the eve of state action to carry out the law, has threatened legal battles if law enforcement officials de-stroy the property of its members. This anti-dry organization has given public notice that it will test the legal-

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CHILDREN'S



course, in these days, with car, one can do it all so Take the beautiful island south coast of England, the latter extra freedom.

There is a little story told how one hot July day the father carefully and that eager-eyed Seal awaited the hot July day the father carefully fitted a scythe blade to its smooth andle, or snath, and, handing it to Daniel, sent him to the field with the beach.

Now, small as were the very pink ears of the one with the golden curls, was smaller. But small

Then, wherever you go, there are cautiful views, blue sea, cliffs all hite or a wonderful golden brown, reen fields, and green woods.

The Isle of Wight, by the way, has se quaintest little railways you ever law, with quaint little toy-like carages, and quaint little toy-like ennes, and sometimes only two or three attents on the whole line.

A Lad and a Hayfield

These are the days when the hayids summon many farm leds to the
arly task of cutting the fragrant
adow grass and storing it snugly
say in the cool dark mows of the
est farm barns. Boys of today are
tunate in living in an age when
schinery has lightened the task of
ymaking. The mowing machine,
a horse rake, the devices for unloadthe great hay wagons into the
siting barns, all help to make swift
rik of what was once a slow, laboria process. A hundred years ago,
ad labor alone solved the problem
haying. The tall heavy grass must
est by hand with long keen scythes,
sich, by 16 o'clock of a hot summer
raing, grew heavy and dull in their
sidy ocurse through the lush green
has Once out, the wilted grass was
hed into long windrows with great
and rakes, dragged over the stubbly
the true of the motive move. No
maker that, in spite of the inevitable
assure of a summer day in the fields,
a couradeable of the older hands,
the cagarness of trying to fill a
man place at the work, a boy of a
sidred years ago comstimes longed

A Glimpse of the Isle of Wight

There is something very attractive about an island, don't you think so?—
to think that if you go this way or that way or the other way, no matter where you go, if you keep on going you will come to the sea before very long. Of course, in these days, with a meter car, the can do it all so quickly. Take the beautiful island off the south coast of England the come to the south coast of England the coast of the coast of the coast

asks more than a few hours to go all und the island in a motor, would the mowers. Daniel obediently began cutting his swath through the mowers. Daniel obediently began cutting his swath through the mowers. Daniel obediently began cutting his swath through the mowers, as were list, they were the grant opening behind him. Presently, seeing the budy to shout the last whole of a most longed to for sound—the voice of the waves on the waves in the space of three whisks—Seal found in a world want to go about the last whole other workine all ahead of him, he hours for sound—the heavy grass, leaving a clean opening behind him. Presently, seeing, the through the straight, thraight ahead of us. "There?" he exclaimed, ever so other workine all ahead of him, he hung his scythe in the branches of an old oak growing beside the highway to thousand years ago, where the ancient Britons, long better the ancient Britons, long better the sound of the sean where the straight, straight ahead of us. "Yes, you are right," the Lady recommend that the collection of the waves in the collection of the sean want of a most longed. "For it is here," she whispered, "that as sign from his mouth words were shaken from his mouth like plums from a tree. His whole body bossed! In short—and in the space of three whisks—Seal found in some of the sea. So, the White-White Horse advancing ever so quietly, the adventurers to detect the sound of the sea.

"There?" he exclaimed, ever so whisks—seal found the same were the first of the one with the golden curls, bear of the one with the golden curls, and the ware the very pink like plums from a tree. His whole body tossed! I

Nontime soon came, and he went with the others to the house for dinner. His father, who had been absent during the morning, soon asked him, "Well, Daniel, how does your scythe hang?" Of course he was inquiring how the snath and the long blade balanced, and if the scythe mowed

Daniel, however, mindful of where Daniel, however, mindful of where he himself had placed that scythe, replied quickly, "It hangs just right to suit me, sir!" It was some time later, through the other workers in the hayfield, that Mr. Webster understood the whimsical meaning of young Daniel's answer. By then he may have realized that his son's bent lay in the direction of an education and a a scythe in a summer hayfield.

Baby Lions

One day my sister and I went to visit the zoo. The big room where the animal cages were was almost empty, for most of the people were in the main hall enjoying an entertainment. But when we caught sight of those two baby lions, we preferred to stay with them. Such soft, woolly animals they were! And the man let us take them in our arms and fondle them like puppies. They were plump and rolypoly, with cunning little faces and bright eyes, and they were as gentle as kittens.

The Moon

The state of the second section is a second section.

"Yes, to the south," nodded Seal, as he ceased working his flippety-flippers and listened again. "And, of course, there must be an island." "A long, ribbon-like one," the Lady

assured him, "that stretches part way across the mouth of the river so that these very waters must turn to the right and turn to the left that they may go 'round the ends of it and into

"I think I can make it out now, whispered Seal. "Yes, and a long fringe of trees on the shore of it." in the direction of an education and a "With a very tall, and very black one public career, rather than in swinging standing much higher than the rest?" "With a very tall, and very black one

"Um—n-n-no—oh, yes, there it is! It looks like a finger!" It looks like a finger!"
"The very one," answered she. "Now
I, too, can see it. And it is there—
near the foot of it—that we will come

to the Road-that-goes-over." "What a funny name," said Seal.
"Are there many roads on the island?"
"Just two. The other runs up and
down and is called the Road-that-

nount while the water's still deep," called the Lady.

"Pretty Lady! Pretty Lady!" he shouted at the top of his voice, "it's there, get it quick"

So Seal began swimming directly over the showy-white body. Thus, as the White-White Horse came nearer of the bank.
"Hold tight, Seal," the Pretty Lady

with the blue-blue eyes, "why what always happens when a horse or a dog comes out of a river?" "Why, I don't know," Seal answered slowly, blinking his very hardest as he did so. And then he, too, started to laugh. "Oh, yes I do. Of

course I know. Shake themselves, to be sure! Why even I do it!" "Of course," answered the Lady. "But now," she continued, "comes the question of getting you aboard once

But even as she spoke and without word of command, the White-White and raced their way back to the rocks Horse began to kneel. He knelt first just beneath them. This happened over and over again. And each time, hind ones. And so it was that Seal just before the surge of the sea came once more mounted behind the Pretty

The three now passed straight ahead through the thickets. They had gone but a short distance when they came to the tree that was so like a finger. And there they entered the Road-that-

Never was a road more straight. In-Just two. The other runs up and down and is called the Road-thatgees-along. But we will use the one that crosses the island."

By this time the wooded shore had come well into view. And, much as a stone in a stream causes the water to choose which way it shall turn, so was the river now obliged to divide, one part of it going to the right, and the rest slipping silently away toward the left. Only, instead of a stone, the nose of the island did the dividing. The tree that looked like a finger stood on the tip of this nose. It made Seal think of Diggeldy Dan—of Dan when he balanced a feather on his cheek or his chin.

The White-White Horse swam toward the tree. Then, his feet finding hottom, he ceased swimming and started to walk Never was a road more straight. In-deed, passing as it did through canopy-ing trees—trees that leaned across overhead to whisper to one another (quite as though they knew the best secret in all the world)—passing in this way it formed a tunnel through the woods. Seal was quite certain that, with daylight to aid, one might

over the ocean.

There were no trees now—nothing but the great, wide beach on which

"Oh, I'm all right, thank you," he the Lady he was silent again.

"For it is here," she whispered, "that But at that precise moment his very we may find those runaway Tinkles—
words were shaken from his mouth

But at that glimpse was enough. For plants? It is fun to make these things that there, in the very center of the Dripon a hot summer's day when you like the ping Ledge, he had seen—the Spangle to stay out under some shady tree in the yard or out on the porch, where

no Tinkles here. And straightway the Horse galloped

into the sea. Soon Seal saw that by the light of the moon they were approaching a huge point of rocks. As they drew nearer he saw that the end sive slab, as flat and twice as high as against it, this "table" was laid with a snowy-white cloth—a cloth that was woven of foam. But when the surge drew away this very same "cloth" would melt into rivulets that trickled and raced their way back to the rocks to envelope the table—came with its boom and its roar to fairly bury the

bringing her face close to Seal's ear,

along ever so quietly, perhaps we can this cove is the Arch of the Sprayalong ever so quietly, pernaps we can take them quite by surprise."

"Depend upon me to be careful," is the Pool-of-the-shells. You are answered Seal. And sliding from his place on the White-White Horse he swam toward the great table, making no more noise than a moth on a "Now not far from the Pool are three moss-covered rocks. And it is

windle. As for the Horse he picked three moss-covered rocks. And it is his way with the greatest of care and pear those that we will meet just at in this fashion the three drew near dawn-time."

"Now you had best make ready to muffled tattoo in the soft sand of the to come singingly from somewhere tongue," answered Seal ruefully.

ount while the water's still deep," road. And then, almost before Seal under the edge of the Ledge. And yet, could realize—they were gasing out when Seal tried to make sure, the laughingly, as she turned her White-

every one of the voices. the shore and so slowly emerged from the river, his passenger was lifted over again. The waves wore crests of right up on his back. And the next silvery foam, made whiter still by the moment—half plunging and streaming light of the moon. And the ruffled coming from the top of the Ledge. So with water—the Horse gained the top of the bank.

When the waves broke over, and over and over and with the stillness again came the voices. This time they seemed to be coming from the top of the Ledge. So see a great jump that he might look down on it. He was out of the Now at sight of the sea, Seal gave water but for a moment and so got a cry of delight. But at a sign from but a fleeting glimpse of the table-top.

quick!"

But here the eager-one's voice was swallowed by the roar of the sea. At and some coarse white or black thread the same moment a great wave broke and then you are ready to string over the table. Never had such a cloth daisies just as you would string when Seal turned to make further appeal to the Lady, he saw that her face wore a look of disappointment.

"The Spangle Bag," he shouted once nore, "it's up there—on the top!"

But the Lady did naught save shake her head-stood there on the back of her White-White Horse and shook her curls in the light of the moon.

"No," she answered, "no, you are vrong. The Bag was there and we might have possessed it had you not spoiled all with your shouting. For by now those swift Tinkles have taken it deep down in the sea. Seal! Seal! Whatever am I to do with you!" But before that most abashed one

could even say he was sorry, the Pretty Lady was smiling again. "Never mind," she cried merrily,

"And, Oh, please, please, do try me again," pleaded Seal. bows; and in the floor of the Arch is the Pool-of-the-shells. You are up over your head.

surge again swept the rock, spreading White Horse once more toward the its foam-cloth and so smothering shore. And so, she seeking the beach while Seal put out to sea, they parted to meet in the dawn-time.

Things to Make Out of Plants

Do you know the number of pretty things you can make with flowers or

shouted at the very top of his voice. If you have daisies growing in the "It's there! Up there on the face of yard or growing wild on near-by land, If you have daisies growing in the the Ledge. Get it quick! Get it gather a big bouquet and then pick off quick!"

Get a strong needle with a big eye beads, only in place of putting your needle through a little hole as you do when you string beads, you put your needle right through the big yellow center of the daisy.

If you have a long thread you can make a long string of daisy heads and make necklaces, bracelets, and wreaths for your head.

If you want to make things of grass, gather long blades of fine strong grass and take three blades and braid them together. If you want a strong braid, these three braids together. With these braids you can make baskets, or hats for your dolls, or bracelets for their arms.

Boys can make things out of doors, too. Wouldn't it be fun to make an ambrella that you could carry to keep off the rain or the sun?

get an apple that is round and firm. whole of it—all would grow still.

"Try you!" the Pretty Lady relike sumac, goldenrod or
the Pretty Lady leaned down and when you'll be the most needed of all. So hearken most carefully to what I've branch to a sharp point and then stick whispered:

"It's the wide Dripping Ledge! Here, third of a half of a long swim past cle until the apple has the branches I am sure, is where we will catch all the fifth point of rocks, is a cove that stuck in like spokes on a wheel. Then those Tinkles. So if you will swim loops out of the sea. In the back of get a strong stick and put in the bot-

> good, thick cover, weave small branches or long grass back and forth. between the spokes and this will make the cover strong and sturdy.

The Garden Hose

the other, ver was not augusted that more the place where the rivulets trickled augusted that most the seal was in the lead. But after a moment he ceased swimming and listened.

The Garden Hose specially for The Christian Science Monits of the seal was in the lead. But after a moment he ceased swimming and listened.

And it was then that he heard them of the way, toward the way. They came from—where the White-listened way of the seal way of the seal who knows, you as could be! They came from—where the White-listened way of the seal who knows, you as could be! They came from—where the White-listened way of the seal who knows, you way of the seal who knows, you way find those Tinkles as you journey do you suppose? Why, out from under the table! Or at least they seemed "Well, if I do, I'll try to hold a quiet But sprinkles us, as well! The gardener sprays the summer lawn And leaves the sprinkler there; We watch the rainbow that it makes

The Bicyclists

he hedges the parsley is whit edges are white with May, we come in the early light, o fresh of the waking day,

tindow-pane, a checked cries, "We are here!"
the swish of the wheel down the long, white lane
critis hums in your ear,
Listen, listen and follow!

oing and skimming high in their

ck us, our mates of the air.

ther than you shall we fare, Listen, listen and follow' —Margaret L. Woods.

Daudet's Method of Work

The habit I have already mentioned relating my books aloud, is with a process of my work. To exit to others my subject elucidates to myself, I become more deeply said with it; experiment upon my sacra what parts will tell, and the versation brings me new ideasends, which, thanks to my excelis, which, thanks to my excel-emory, I am able to retain, side the luckless caller who introdes... I continue merci-n his presence talking instead-ing, putting together anyhow, they may be somewhat intel-to him, the different parts of al; and in spite of the bored-ent looks with which he tries from my superabundant im-tion. I build up my chanter ald in a few dedicatory lines of the "Nabab;" but my wife would not allow it to be printed, and I only left it on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

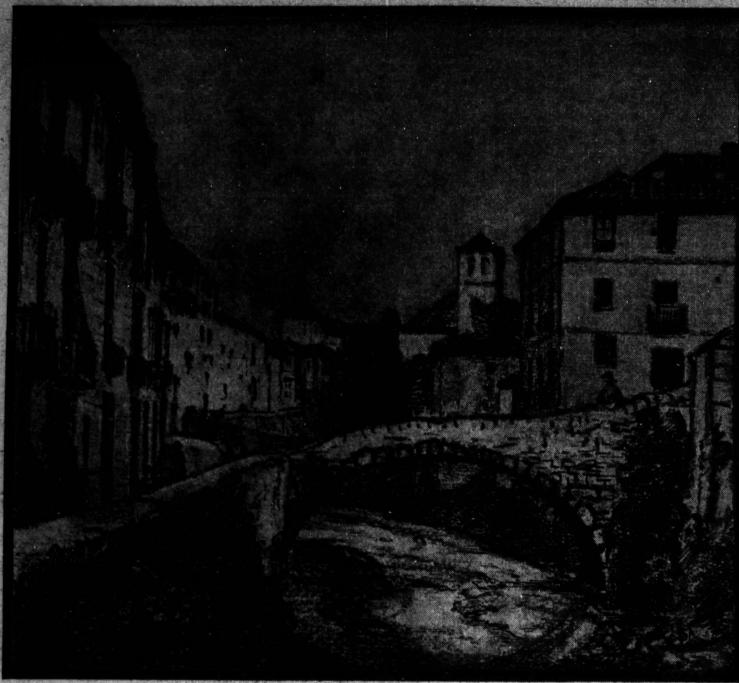
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'A street in Granada, Spain

In the City of

The Hollow in the

of the faubourgs, the working life of the faubourgs, the straight smoke of the factories, the rumble of the vans, and I still hear on the pavement of a neighboring yeard the rattle of a little hand-cart, which at the moment of New Year's gifts dragged about children's drums from early morn till seven o'clock at night. There is nothing, worse aveiling them working in

ing more exciting than working in the very atmosphere of one's subject, in the centre of which one's own per-sonages are living. The noise of the workmen entering and leaving the mills, the call-bells of the factories,

mills, the call-bells of the factories, ran through my pages at fixed hours. No effort was required to find the local color, the ambient air: I was invaded by it. The whole surroundings helped me, carried me away, worked for me. At the two extremities of the large room stood my long table and my wife's little writing-bureau, and running to and fro, carrying the sheets from one to the other, my son . . . then a child with thick fair locks failing over his little pinafore, black

here!" cried Mrs. Jack. "I said that a few times in Wales, but I retract it."

ently leading nowhere in particular.

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Jack.

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Jack. one, the matter of serving dinner might seem to be attended with diffi-

"Clovelly, mum."

"Clovelly!" we repeated automatically, gasing about us on every side for a

might seem to be attended with difficulty, but it is not apparent. The
maids run across the narrow street roof, a chimney, or a sign of habitation. with platters and dishes surmounted by great Britannia covers, and in down along." down along." cried Egeria, who loves the picturesque. "Towns are large cotton umbrella. The walls of generally so obtrusive; isn't it nice every room in the inn are covered to know that Clovelly is here and that some of it valuable, though the finest large could be some of it valuable, though the innest large could be some of it valuable, though the innest large could be some of it valuable, though the innest large could be some of it valuable. all we have to do is to walk 'downalong' and find it. Come, Tommy.
Ho, for the stone staircase!"

We who were left behind discovered inch of wall space anywhere in bedwho were left behilted discovered by it. The whole surroundings helped in the first of our reason is not and the property of t by more questioning, that one cannot rooms, dining or sitting rooms for the drive into Clovelly; that although an huge delft platters, whole sets of the

uated the few—the very few—decent cafes Granada contains, and they are well patronised at night, . . While you are seated at the tables outside these cafes, the shoeblack boys, as in Cairo leave you no peace. By day, the Puerta Real is well-nigh deserted. At six on a summer's evening, Granada is the key to the healing of the conwakes up. The cafés begin rapidly to fused mind filled with doubt, distrust full. The water-carriers coming down from the Alhambra take up the cry of "agua-a-ah...!" newsboys thrust "El Defensor" beneath your nose. Carriages—the carriages that Gautier than those of Madrid thought smarter than those of Madrid which is God. Silence to human de-

either he is talking, or he is pursu ing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked." God, divine Principle, as explained in Christian Science, is ever available in the hour of need and does not have to be awakened to the cry of

Right desires are prayers, even before they are gathered into precise its tangled waxen mase; terms or uttered in the form of words.

The wild peas, phlox and milkweed fringe the dusty country ways. tian Science has restored to the world has coincided with the recognition Like Autumn leaves are warblers that God can be silently appealed to with the legitimate expectation of to with the legitimate expectation of having prayer answered. Knowing the truth of being destroys sin, protects from accident, covers our losses, unites men in brotherhood, frustrates unites men in brotherhood, frustrates of indigo. . . .

ostentatious prayer of the Pharisees, where clematis entangles with its billowy blooms of blue who, he said, loved "to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men." He advised his followers to pray in secret; he cautioned the pray in secret; he cautioned where hale Virginia creeper with the cool wistaria twines.

Till noon is green as emerald in the night of verdant vines.

—Walter Malone. them against the pagan practice of "vain repetitions." the mesmeric repetitions of human will-power by those "think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." The power of prayer resides not in "much speak-ing," but in understanding. Guided by the divine Mind prayer is the declaration of truth. It substitutes for pain, sorrow, doubt, and despair the certainty of God's love, the joys of healing, the strength of true substance. On page 15 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "The Father in secret is unseen to the physical senses, but He knows all things and rewards according to motives, not according to speech. To enter into the heart of prayer, the door of the erring and again to the entertainment. The books that charmed us in youth recall the delight ever afterwards; we are hardly persuaded there are any like them, any deserving equally our affections. Fortunate if the best fall in our way during this susceptible and forming period of our lives.—A. Bronson Alcott. the certainty of God's love, the joys heart of prayer, the door of the erring

The Hollow in the Cliffs

We found that we could not get room only a data the timp in a data was a find that we could not get room only a stant the thing of the station you pass a stant the thing of the precipit of the station of the precipit of the p divine Love one must learn to leave self in the rear, to bury all animosities, criticism, jealousy, envy, and revenge. To follow where He leads there must be the understanding of serving God in a divine way. "Be still and know that I am God"

which is God. Silence to human de-

Silent Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
UNTIL Christian Science revealed to this age that God is Mind, the power of silent prayer was not fully understood. When it was made clear to human apprehension that the word mind can best cupress the divine presence for which time and space have no existence and which we call God, then silent, spiritual prayer was recognized. If God is omnipresent and infinite, it is evident that it is not necessary to pray out loud in order to be heard by Him. God is not on a profitable, that when they have nothing to say that is worth while, and at such times it is well to remember Mrs. Eddy's words on page 335 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "If people would confine their talk to subjects that are profitable, that which St. John informs to ke is not such a god as Elijah taunted the priests of Baal with believing in, "either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or parad-

August in Tennessee

Along the rustic fences, hoary mul-leins lift their heads. The pompous cornfield pumpkin, saf-fron-blossomed, sprawls and spreads; The orange-tinted love-vine weaves

gray and dappled, red and brown; Like flying dandelions, bright gold-finches flutter down;

and opens wide the gates of heaven.

Christ Jesus in his day rebuked the lance pierces through,

Like a Friend

The more life embodied in the book, the more companionable. Like a friend, the volume salutes one pleasantly at every opening of its leaves, and entertains; we close it with charmed memories, and come again and again to the entertainment. The

Country and Town may have audience with Spirit, the He likes the country, but in truth must own, Most likes it when he studies it in

town.

SCIENCE HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1921

EDITORIALS

Arguments for a Land Tax

Now that President Harding has made it quite plain that a revision of the present revenue laws must be completed before the final adjustment of fariff schedules is undertaken by Congress, there has been a general acceptance of what has been regarded as a blanket invitation to individuals, civic organizations, industrial bodies, and Labor unions to make themselves heard in behalf of those The response to the invitation has been immediate enough and unanimous enough to indicate a keen public interest in the subject. Strangely enough, there does not appear to be, as might be supposed, a very definite determination on the part of those who pay the national taxes to reduce the total of the burden which is being borne, except as that effort is reflected in the general agitation to reduce the fixed charges now being levied to meet the cost of past and possible future wars. The effort seems rather to be to shift, by some favorite process or another, the tax being paid by one industry or class to another industry or class, the assumption being that there is no way in which the grand total of what is assumed to be the government's necessary revenue can be materially reduced.

Those who have seen long service on the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to which is delegated the duty and responsibility of drafting and presenting revenue measures, are familiar enough with the methods and arguments employed by special pleaders and delegations sponsoring the various means of taxation. Some of the methods are new, some unique, and some discredited by abuses or changing industrial conditions. But throughout all the somewhat tedious processes of the public hearings on these measures, it must always appear that the effort contantly is to shift to the shoulders of others at least a portion of the burden borne by those represented by the portion of the burden borne by those represented by the advocates of a change in schedules. This is always the case, whether the burden borne is great or small. Those who pay count themselves fortunate if it happens that hey are able to escape the heavier burden carried by there as well or better able to pay. This, after all, may explain the too frequent lack of determined effort to reduce the gross burden.

Early in the present session of Congress a representative from the State of Minnesota, Oscar E. Keller, introduced a measure providing for a 1 per cent federal tax on idle land and unused natural resources. At a recent public hearing held by the Ways and Means Committee this bill was strongly urged by a delegation representing western manufacturera and merchants, and by a Boston representative of a merchants' organization with a membership of 31,000 and with a combined capital estimated at \$7,000,000,000. The Keller land tax bill, it is pointed out, really provides a tax to be levied upon the privilege of holding land. Exemption is specifically provided for all improvements, and no such holdings are to be taxed except those in excess of \$10,000 in value. Mr. Keller claims for his measure that it would bring into the Treasury \$7,000,000,000 annually from sources which now yield nothing in the way of federal revenue. Those who argued in favor of the bill before the committee made it plain that the intention is, not to add to the burden now borne by producing industry, but to compel den now borne by producing industry, but to compel tributions from lands held purely for speculation, and is in which a monopoly is maintained, such as un-eloped coal lands, timber lands, undeveloped resources a copper, lead, iron, zinc, and other metals, as well as granite, oil, and gas. Mr. Keller has previously ted out the desirability, as he sees it, of taxing these eveloped resources, withheld from natural developnt by monopolists and speculators who, as long as they nescape their fair share of federal taxes, will pile up fits at the expense of the public, in the meantime combining to increase the cost to the consumers of the products offered by the owners of productive resources. He has pointed to the fact that two of the larger railway systems in the United States still own a total of 33.403,000 acres of undeveloped land, or enough, if divided into 80-acre farms, to provide homes for 400,000 tenant farmers. These lands are now, of course, exempt from federal taxation, and, in most states, are exempt from taxation under the terms of the land grants by which they were ceded. He estimates that, by the provisions of the measure which he is urging, these railroad lands would pay more federal taxes than all the producing farmers in

It is also significantly pointed out that approximately bject to this tax consists of vacant city lots, untilled farm land, and undeveloped or unused natural resources. Naturally the first effect of the imposition of the proposed tax would be to turn this vacant land, in both city and country, and these dormant and idle resources everyinto actual use. There is need of more houses, and there is need of more productive farms. Just as surely, there is need of more coal, oil, and lumber. These loped lands and other resources would soon lose their attractiveness as an investment if their owners were forced to pay even a small annual federal tax for the privilege of holding them indefinitely in the hope of ofiting from their unearned increment.

It can hardly be denied that there is need of greater production of houses, food, and fuel. A larger production of all of these would lessen present costs through the processes of legitimate competition. This, in turn, would relieve the present tax burden of the masses, and, incidentally, an equalization of taxes would relieve the burden upon established productive industries. If it is established that the gross recentless required by the gross recentless to the gross recentless that the gross recentless th that the gross revenues required by the government cannot be materially reduced, there should be no serious objection to any reasonable method that promises to equalize a

The Coal Settlement in Britain

No MORE striking instance could well be afforded of the extraordinary achievements possible in a great in-dustry, when cooperation and good will are actuating all concerned, than the remarkable rehabilitation which has concerned, than the remarkable rehabilitation which has taken place, within the last few weeks, in the British coal mining industry. Although only a month has elapsed since the miners returned to work, after a strike lasting some ten weeks, so whole-hearted have been the efforts of all concerned to bring back the industry to normal conditions in the shortest possible time that it is confidently anticipated all the mines in Great Britain will again be working and the output reaching accustomed proportions within the next few weeks.

Even more important than this, however, is the fact that the negotiations between the parties concerned are progressing in so satisfactory a manner that it is now

progressing in so satisfactory a manner that it is now expected the whole industry will shortly be established on a definite and permanent basis. The Mining Industry Act of last year, which was at first rejected by the Miners Federation, has now been accepted, and great efforts are being made to comply with all necessary conditions, so that the act may come into force before August 16, the date on which, otherwise, it would automatically lapse. The most important feature of this act is the provision it makes for the joint control of the industry by workers and owners through pit committees, district committees, area boards and national boards. Each committee will be composed of equal numbers of workers' and owners' representatives, and at no point in the chain of management is any advantage given to either party.

When these provisions are considered in connection with the fact that, under the settlement arrived at a few weeks ago, the men are to receive 87 per cent of the profits and the owners 13 per cent, it will be seen that the mines will, in future, operate under a system quite unique in the history of industry. The system of profit-sharing has, of course, already been widely tested, and with the most satisfactory results, but the settlement arrived at in the mining industry in Great Britain is something much more than a system of profit-sharing. When the various boards and committees are duly formed, the system of joint control will be complete, and the possibility of strikes in the future will be practically eliminated. What the effect of such a settlement on other industries will be it is impossible to say, but there can be little doubt that, from the 16th of August onwards, the progress of the mining industry will be watched with tremendous interest by every other industry in Great Britain and, indeed, throughout the world.

At present it looks as if coal mining were not only leading the way to an entirely new industrial régime, but to an immediate trade rehabilitation in Great Britain of the most welcome description. Unemployment is still excessive throughout the country; nevertheless, since the settlement of the strike, it has been decreasing at the rate

of something like 50,000 a week.

The Immunity of Governors

IN THE earlier developments of the proceedings begun in the Illinois courts against Len Small, the Governor of the State, under grand jury indictment for acts alleged to have been committed while he was Treasurer of the State, there was quite definite promise of a clash between the executive and the judicial authority concerning the immunity, or lack of immunity, of a governor from the jurisdiction of the courts. Acting upon advice of his counsel, Governor Small declared it to be his intention, for the good of the State, to refuse to submit to arrest. Subsequently there have been intimations that this claimed right of immunity would be waived, and that the question of the guilt or innocence of the Governor under the grand jury's charges would be determined by a jury of his peers. It goes without saying, of course, that Govvoluntarily submitting himself to the jurisdiction of a coordinate branch of the state government, should he decide so to do, will be controlled, not by what he will be persuaded may be the law governing such matters, but by the belief, being convinced of his own innocence of the crimes charged, that exoneration, following a fair and impartial trial of the charges against him, is more to be desired than the successful maintenance of a fiction of the law, evidently established upon the presumption that the king can do no wrong.

But there are many good and sufficient reasons, viewing the matter in the light presented by the Governor's legal advisers, why this fiction, or precedent, of the law should be jealously guarded. Of course, Governor Small's decision to waive the personal immunity which surrounds him during his official tenure, should he finally decide to waive it, would establish no precedent which should be accepted as the controlling unwritten law of the future, because the right which has been declared to be his is clearly provided by the Constitution of the State. So clear is the provision, accepting the brief of his attorneys as a correct statement of the law, that it is doubtful if the Governor can legally waive the protection which the fundamental law places around the chief executive officer of a state. The theory of all government in the United States, in its federal expression and in the individual commonwealths, is that each branch of the government, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial, while coordinated, is separate and distinct in its jurisdiction and functions. Unauthorized interference of one branch of the government with another branch is presumed to be made impossible by wise constitutional provisions. Even where, in ordinary circumstances, or judged by the usual standards, there might admittedly be sufficient reason for interference by one branch of the government with the functions or the personnel of a coordinated branch, broad considerations of public policy would seem to dictate the unwisdom of permitting such interference. As has been pointed out in the discussion of Governor Small's position by his attorneys, it is conceivable that the chief executive officer of a state might become the victim of a conspiracy by a community of lawbreakers, where the courts and the officers of the law are the tools of the lawless element. To compel at least a temporary interruption of the executive functions of government while its chief officer awaited trial in jail or served a sentence in state prison, after conviction on trumped-up charges,

certainly would not be conducive to good government and would not subserve the ends of justice.

A reasonable theory of the law is that no notoriously unfit person will be chosen by the people of a state as their chief executive officer. One guilty, or suspected of being guilty, of high crimes and misdemeanors, will but seldom be able to claim the immunity from arrest and trial which the law provides for the elect. Thus it is that the law is not presumed to protect the guilty, but to shield the law is not presumed to protect the guilty, but to shield the innocent. Certainly the governor of a state, elected by a majority of the people who willingly delegate the highest authority to him, may reasonably claim the presumption of innocence. For acts of misfeasance, malfeasance, and nonfeasance committed while in office, sufficient provision is made for his impeachment. There is no immunity where the official oath of an incumbent has been violated. But in the Illinois case, as has been said, the alleged offenses are charged as having been committed prior to the election and inauguration of the Governor. For such alleged acts he is not, clearly, answerable in impeachment proceedings. But if the pre-sumption of guilt is maintained, there will come a time, and shortly, when even a governor of a state will be compelled to answer to the law. No statute of limitations runs in his favor and against the state. When Governor Small's tenure of office shall end, as it will, perhaps, at the expiration of his present term, unless the charges against him are satisfactorily disposed of in the meantime, he will be amenable, as every private citizen in the land is amenable, to the just processes of the law in such cases made and provided. It is more than a theory of the law that there is no continuing immunity for those who knowingly transgress the law.

President Harding at Plymouth

It is evident that President Harding's presence at Plymouth the other day, in connection with the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration, was just what was needed to drive home the major significance of the observance. His speech was very effective in emphasizing the Pilgrim purpose as a factor in the national life of the United States. As an exposition of the meaning of that purpose, those utterances, coming from the chief representative of the people, the head of the nation, must have given to thousands of his hearers a new, or at least a better, conception of the true spirit of America. So, without much doubt, the President's phrasing of the matter, like his presentation of numerous other matters of deep concern to the public since his assumption of his present office, had in it something of the nature of high service. He directed attention to the forces which, in Puritan England, made steadily for political liberty and religious freedom. He showed how this movement had its full fruition in America, and pointed to the inevitable tendency of ideals so developed, "under divine guidance that is ever recognized," to establish a "splendid structure of human brotherhood in peace and understanding."

All who noted the President's expression of his conviction that "that indomitable spirit, with which the Pilgrims faced the perils of an unknown land for the sake of conscience, represents that which is truest and best in the America of today," could hardly fail to realize that he was exalting, not race or lineage, but the heroism which simply and devoutly seeks to uphold what is right, just because of its rightness, regardless of the effect upon personal preferment, comfort, or advantage. There are elements amongst the citizenship of the United States today which decry the Puritan heritage, and seek to divert attention from the peculiar relationship of the Pilgrims to the national development. Yet the nation as a whole can hardly do either of these things without turning its back upon all peculiarly American forms and customs, which would base the freedom of the individual upon individual conscientiousness, upon the individual acceptance of responsibility for the general welfare, without which, indeed, personal liberty must degenerate into

mere license.

There was a swelling optimism in the President's peroration. Doubtless the nation sympathizes with his enthusiasm for the new hope of peace through a conference of the nations, and the prospect that there will be, within the country, a recovery from distress and depression. The echoes are readily started by such words as those of his concluding sentence. "Solvent financially, sound economically, unexcelled in industry, resolute in determination and unwavering in faith," were the terms in which he described the status of the United States today. Such terms indicate a prosperous nation, a nation well-to-do. Yet somehow they do not seem to take fully into account the growing number of individuals who are at this moment out of work, or the stragglers who are beginning to make their appearance at the back doors of prosperous dwellings seeking assistance in the shape of odd jobs that will bring the cost of a meal or two. They almost appear to overlook the many who, if social surveys are to be trusted, seem ill fitted to take an intelligent share in the duties of citizenship because they are underfed. Is a nation altogether sound economically when food and fuel are so costly that men and women, earning fairly good pay in steady jobs, can, nevertheless, hardly afford to have all they need of either? Doubtless the President's words should be taken as betokening an encouraging outlook for everybody. Yet those who read or repeat them will do well to consider that there is yet a question of the soundness and the solvency of the country, at least morally, when, in a domain as rich and as amply supplied as is the United States today, anybody who is willing to work may yet find difficulty in earning food enough to feed himself and family, or fuel enough to guarantee them warmth through the rigors of winter.

Cowes

ONCE every year, about now, the little seaside town of Cowes, at the mouth of the Medina, in the Isle of Wight, has greatness thrust upon it. True, Cowes might be inclined to dispute the point and to insist that if it was not born great, yet by reason of its spacious roads and excellence of situation, for all who love to sail a boat, it has achieved greatness. Well, there is some justice in the contention. Cowes is undoubtedly one of the great yachting centers of the world, and, at all times, during

the yachting season, yachtsmen, from all over the United Kingdom and beyond its borders, are to be seen, on occasion, leaning on the railings of the famous Parade or looking out on all things from the grounds of Cowes Castle, which, for over eighty years now, has been the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Nevertheless, even Cowes would have to admit that Cowes in Cowes Week, and Cowes all the rest of the year, are two entirely different places. Cowes, all the rest of the year, is the very acme of self-satisfied calm. It has always the air of quiet holiday-making about it, and a walk through its old-world narrow streets convinces one that most of the shops cater for the holiday trade. Still, it requires but very little acquaintance to reveal the fact that there is a permanent year in year out Cowes, composed of people who have always lived there or people who have come to live there from the mainland, induced to do so by that love which all Hampshire folk have for The Island. Then, in the Cowes of all the rest of the year, winter and summer alike, there are always to be found the "excursionists," those who have come over in the ferry from Portsmouth or in the ferry from Ryde, just for the sake of the trip across the blue waters of the Solent. .They "do" the little town, between boats, or if they have been there before, as most of them have, many times, they just sit around on the Parade, and watch the wonderful panorama which the Solent always presents on

But the Cowes of Cowes Week would not be recognizable in this description. The resident is submerged; the excursionist is submerged, and Cowes gives itself over to receiving Mayfair. For Cowes Week is the last of that curious round of events which marks the progress of the London season. It is unique in its way. When London goes to Ranelagh, or to Wimbledon, or to Henley it generally comes back again in the evening, or at most in a day or two. But when it goes down to Cowes it does so to celebrate a final gathering before scattering to the ends of the earth. When the last motor car has taken the Portsmouth Road and the last train, en route for Cowes, has left Waterloo, there is "no one in London." As a matter of fact, there are almost as many as there were before, but such is the way of it. At any rate, the London season is over. And Cowes springs, for a brief moment, into the limelight. Cowes Week, however, is very far from being merely a social affair. What Henley is to rowing, Cowes is to yachting, and almost every year Cowes sees some notable achievement, some new record, some specially surprising exhibition of skill.

Editorial Notes

OPPONENTS of the Hughes Government regarded the war gratuity scheme for Australian soldiers as a trump election card which would cost the taxpayers of the Commonwealth about £30,000,000. Whatever the reason for this generous provision for men who had admittedly deserved the very best that their country could give them, it cannot be denied that the government has grandly fulfilled its election pledge. Figures now made public by the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Cook, show that so far interest-bearing bonds, free of taxation, have been issued for nearly £26,000,000, and the probable issue will include an additional £2,000,000. Of the bonds issued, about £16,000,000 have been cashed by the government and private employers, and the remainder will be redeemed on the day of maturity, in 1924. A noteworthy fact brought out by Sir Joseph Cook has been the number of soldiers who have not applied for their war bonds, in many cases from the highest motives of patriotism.

THE members of the International Association of Journalists, under the leadership of Sir Harry Brittain, have made what may be called a triumphal tour through, Belgium as guests of the municipalities of the country. Courtesy and cordiality were everywhere met with; more, enthusiasm dictated that the British National Anthem and "Rule Britannia" should be heard on every possible occasion. Though as guests the members of the association did not have to undo their purse-strings, they have taken home with them golden opinions of Belgium as a tourist's country. And no wonder, since it appears that you may roam at will in the land for fifteen days for the moderate sum of two pounds in English money.

THE Scala Theater, which has produced some of the best natural history and educational films in London, is now to be the home of plays in Yiddish, and the greatest of Jewish actresses has arrived from America to inaugurate the new venture with the French play "Madame X." The programs will be printed in English, but the theater will otherwise be given up entirely to Yiddish, and it is expected that many among the 500,000 Jews who reside in London will patronize the theater. With the example of Moscovitch as encouragement, English producers will certainly keep a watchful eye on Scala productions. Who is to say that a Rachel will not be forthcoming?

Boy Scours are proving themselves to be useful members in these days. It is getting to be the usual thing to look to them for assistance in any great public emergency, as well as in the carrying on of all the popular "drives" and campaigns that have a public benefit in view. And the thing to be put down in the record is that the Scouts are measuring up to the demands. They are giving a surprisingly good account of themselves, and they are not getting puffed up over it. Their work in seating the spectators in the great stands for the Pilgrim Pageant in Plymouth, in this week of President Harding's visit, is only another reminder that their success in handling crowds is not the least part of their achievement.

It is not so much the fact that one firm of candy makers in New York has cut the price of gum drops from 39 cents a pound to 15, with other kinds reduced proportionately, as it is the accompanying confession that candy men, generally, have been making 300 per cent on their sales, that seems worth noting. However, it is easy to infer that, after this long experience with war conditions, a profit of only 50 per cent, while admittedly normal, will seem almost like taking a loss.